INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY THE FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

REG. NO. B. 1068

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XVIII NO. 162- BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

NO CONFERENCE WITHOUT CONGRESS.

—SAY, NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

LIBEL TO SAY THAT MUSLIMS ARE NOT WITH HINDUS.

India Can't Be Bullied Into Submission.

LET NOT FUTURE GENERATIONS POINT THE FINGER OF SCORN AT MUSLIMS.

Lucknow Conference Supports Civil Disobedience.

LUCKNOW, July 21.

Lucknow had seldom witnessed a bigger gathering of Mussalmans than the one seen yesterday in connection with Muslim Nationalists Conference at the Gangaprasad Hall.

A large number of visitors had to be refused admission for lack of space. Several Muslim ladies watched the proceedings. Dr. Ansari presided and prominent among those present were Syed Hasan Imam, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Mufti Kifayatullah, Moulana Ataullah Shah Bokhari, Raji Nawab Ali, Moulana Kutbuddin Abdul Bari, Mr. Tasadduq Sherwani, Sheikh Mushir Husain Kidwai, Moulana Hussain Ahmad, Mr. Muhammad Ismail, Mr. Mujibur Rahman, Mr. Shamsuddin, Moulvi Tufail Ahmed, Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim, Maulana Ahmad Said, Choudhury Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Abdul Bari, Shaki Mirza Abid Hussain, Mr. Karrum Raza and Syed Mustafa Raza.

Mohamad Ismail, M.L.C., moved the following resolution:—"This conference of the Nationalist Mussalmans of India express its sense of gratitude for the retrogade and reactionary character of the recommendations of the Simon Commissoin as it has helped to coment the political unity of the people of India in general and Mussalmans in particular and has given a fresh proof of the fact that the solution of our internal differences can best be achieved by mutual adjustments and not by intervention of an interested third party." The mover quoted extensively from the Second Part of the Simon Report to show how the recommendations were retrograde and reactionary. He was followed by Raja Nawab Ali who again expressed regret for having been connected with the Simon Commission.

Th resolution was unanimously carried

Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman moved the second resolution which ran as follows:—"This Conference reiterates the opinion that in the extreme circumstances when a people who have been denied the just and legitimate rights and have exhausted all resources of protest by means of representation in the press and platform and public demonstrations the only way to focus the attention of Government and people to their age-long grievances is by means of mass action such as general strike, movement of non-co-operation or a campaign of civil disobedience and the responsibility for the farreaching effects of such mass action when it is peaceful and non-violent on the one side and harsh, violent, callous and even brutal on the other side can hardly be disclaimed by Government and laid at the doors of the injured and down-trodden people

This Conference, however, considers that after the demonstration of the unparalleled spirit of determined resistance shown by the people in face of the methods of frightfulness practised by the agents of Government; after the proof of the strength born of ready and willing sacrifices made by the nation and after this certainty India has attained the stature which precludes her being bullied into submission we should not be unwilling to consider any terms of honourable settlement if they are based on complete Dominion Status. The Conference, however considers that no settlement will be aiceptable to the country unless the Congress participates in it."

ONLY CONGRESS CAN DICTATE TERMS.

Mr. Khaliquzzaman moving the resolution said the first portion of it was obvious truism. There was, therefore, little to say about it. The second portion enunciated under what conditions true representatives of Mussalmans could participate in the Round Table Conference. The first essential was that the basis of discussion should be Dominion Status constitution for India. Secondly Mussalmans would participate only of the Congress was a party to it. Congress, he added, was the only organised political party in India. A settlement arrived anywhere would be of tangible value in India only if the Congress was a party to it or it met with the Congress approval.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS MUST ACT.

Otherwise the settlement would be worse than useless. He was aware there were some Mussalmans and some Hindus who were anxious to go to the Round Table Conference. Of course such people would go whether the Conference was useful or useless. It was for Hindus and Muslims alike to assent unequivocably that such people represented no body. He was sure Hindus would disown such self-seekers promptly. He would appeal to Nationalist Muslimans to take equally prompt measures. The narrow vision of communalists had had enough part to pay and it was time for Nationalists to assert themselves and say "You have no business to stigmatise Muslims of this genefation eternally. Let not the future generation point the finger of opprobrium at you and say you were men who deliberately aided in the process of keeping India in bondage longer than was otherwise possible."

IDLE HOPES.

Hazz Mohammad Ibrahim seconding the resolution said it was idle for Mussalmans to expect extraordinary concession from the British. They would never get it and even if in her own ignoble interest Britain made large promises she was not in a position to deliver the goods.

Mr. Abdul Bari moved an amendment to the effect that Mussalmans would join the Round Table Conference, only if the basis of discussion was Independent India and only when all political prisoners in India had been unconditionally released and all repressions suspended.

WANTED INDEPENDENCE.

In a vehement speech he detailed the measures adopted by the Government at Peshawar, Bombay, Lucknow, Patna and other places and said it did not appear to him that Britain was anrious to keep long connection with India which Dominion Status connoted.

Mr. Tassaduq Shervani advising Mr. Bari to withdraw his amendment assured him that Congress would not agree to participate in the Round Table Conference unless all the political prisoners were released.

MUSLIM PATRIOTS CONGRATULATED.

After heated discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the original resolution was carried without opposition.

Mufti Kifayatullah then moved a resolution congratulating all the patriotic Muslims who have gone to jail in the present struggle for freedom and expressing sincere condolence to the relatives of the martyrs who had sacrificed their lives for the country's cause. "Further, the Conference in view of the sacrifices made by Mussalmans in N. W. F. Punjab, Bihar, Bombay and other provinces in the struggle for freedom refutes the baseless statements made by Government and interested persons that Mussalmans have not participated as a community in the cause for the emancipation of their motherland."

A LIBEL.

Mufti Kifayatullah said it was libel on Muslims to say that in the struggle for freeoom they of all people had kept themselves aloof.

Mr. Tassaduq Sherwani supported the resolution and hoped at some future time Hindus might not take up this parrot cry of Government and treat Muslims accordingly. He would urge upon Muslims to give the lie to this sort of talk by joining the civil disobedience movement in large numbers.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

M. CHICHERIN RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 22.

Moscow.—M. Chicherin has resigned his post of Foreign Commissar. M. Litvinoff replaces him.—Reuter.

HELPING THE FARMERS

U. S. Cotton Co-Op. Societies' Move.

LONDON, July 22.

Washington.—It is announced that Cotton Co-opeative Societies have agreed to advance to their members at least 65 per cent. of the market value of their stocks.—Reuter.

AIR LINER DISASTER

6 Persons Killed.

LONDON, July 21.

Four men and two women, all occupants, were killed to-day as result of Walcot airliner crashing at Meopham in Kent.—Reuter.

Marquis of Dufferin, Viscountess Ednam, Sir Edward Simons Ward, and famous pilot Lieut.—Colonel George Lockhart Henderson, were among the six killed when the Walcot airliner bound from Le Touquet for Croydon crashed in an Orchard adjoining a village green in Meopham.—Reuter.

America Ratifies Naval Treaty.

LONDON, July 21.

Washington.—Senate by fifty-eight votes to nine has ratified London Naval Treaty.—Reuter.

DON'T POSTPONE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Sir Chimanlal's Wire To Viceroy

BOMBAY, July 22.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Western India National Liberal Association has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy.

"The Council of the Liberal Association views with apprehension the suggestion to postpone the London Conference. The Council feels the postponement most undesirable and requests Your Excellency to urge upon His Majesty's Government not to agree to any postponement.

British Parties & R. T. Conference.

LONDON, July 21.

Reuter's lobby correspondent learns that three Parties will be definitely represented on British Delegation to Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

ELLORE WOMEN DEFY SEC. 144

Refuse To Express Regret For Their Action

WOMAN WITH BABY IN ARMS GOES TO JAIL.

MADRAS, July 22.

Four women of Ellore defied the Order under Section 144, by taking out a procession with Congress flags, and singing of National songs. They were arrested and placed before the Sub-Magistrate. The magistrate asked the accused whether they knew that the West Godavery Congress Committee was an unlawful association, whether the taking out of processions illegal, whether they would express regret for what they have done, whether they were prepared to go to jail.

The women replied that they were all fully aware of the nature of their actions and all declined to express regret and said they were quite prepared to go to jail. One of them was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment and the rest to six months' simple imprisonment each.

One of the convicted women, Srimathi Venkatamma, has two of her sons, and husband already in jail. She is now entering into prison with her youngest son aged two years.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS OFFICER JAILED.

Congress Offices Raided Again.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Sjt. Balaichandra De, officer-in-charge, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for violation of the Press Act by publishing Bulletins without proper declaration.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

As a usual sequel to Police Raid on hhe Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office, the Officer-in-Charge, Sjt. Gopal Chandra Ghosh was arrested this evening.

The Burrabazar Congress Office was also raided and the Officer in charge, Sjt. Mathuradas was arrested.

70 Congress Volunteers and 25 ladies picketed foreign cloth shops to-day, but only 8 were arrested.—F. P.

SARDAR'S DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Surat on Tuesday afternoon by the Frontier Mail. He is coming back to Bombay on July 2.

VICEROY'S MESSENGERS REACH POONA.

Peace Parleys With Gandhiji To Begin To-day.

POONA, July 22.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived here this evening accompanied by the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

They will interview Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that his interview with Mahatma Gandhi might last half an hour, half a day, one day or two days. After the interview they would proceed to Allahabad with the intention of interviewing Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and then they would probably proceed to Simla to meet the Viceroy.—A. P.

SUEZ NOT IN HANDS OF MOB.

Heavy Casualities In Cairo And Port Said.

8 KILLED & 69 INJURED.

OVER 1000 PERSONS ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 22.

Cairo.—The authoritie emphatically deny the report that Suez is in the hands of a mob. Reinforcements of 70 Camel Corps left for Suez last night. Twenty-one rioters and twenty-one police at Suez were slightly injured by sticks and stones. There were no casualties from firearms. Forty-three arrests have been made and all is at present quiet.—Reuter.

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES IN CAIRO.

Cairo.—The casualties as a result of yesterday's firing here are six dead 41 wounded by rifle fire, of whom seven are in dangerous condition. Twenty-seven others who were wounded were removed to the Hospital. Over 100 arrests have been made, including four Wafd Committee men. All is quiet throughout the country to-day.—Reuter.

TWO KILLED IN PORT SAID.

Port Said.—The official return of casualties as a result of yesterdays rioting says that two were killed and 28 wounded, 10 being seriously wounded. Forty-seven of the police were injured, one being seriously injured. The situation at present is quiet.—Reuter.

Britain Watching Future Cause Of Events.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Foreign Secretary answering questions regarding the Egyptian situation said no official diplomatic representations had been made to the British Government regarding foreign nationals in Egypt though certain representatives of foreign powers had made inquiries at the Foreign Office and intimated their anxiety regarding the situation.

Asked whether he was still prepared to negotiate with the Egyptian Government on the basis of the Drafts Treaty, the Foreign Secretary said that the attitude of the Government as regards the treaty remains as defined in his reply to a similar question on June 30 but in view of recent happenings in Egypt the British Government must be guided by future course of events.—B. O. W.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' ATTITUDE DEPLORED.

Motilalji's Daughter Exhorts Them To Do Their Bit By Country.

INAUGURAL LECTURE OF SWADESHI LEAGUE

The inaugural meeting of the Bombay Swadeshi League was held on Tuesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall. The Hall was fully packed with the audience which was mostly composed of College students. Women were also present in a large number. Mr. K. Natrajan, the president of the League, presided and Mrs. R. S. Pandit delivered an eloquent and forceful address on "Students and Swadeshi" in Hindi.

FROM FAMILY OF NATIONAL WORKERS.

Introducing the speaker of that evening to the audience Mr. Natrajan said it was enough to say that she belonged to a family which in its national services was next only to the family of late Dadabhai Nowroji and Mahatma Gandhi. She had recently taken a prominent part in the students movement in the United Provinces.

Mrs. Pandit in her speech said that she had come to ask for the services of the young students of Bombay for the cause of Swadeshi. India was at present engaged in a fight for freedom. If she lost this battle either by chance or by any mistakes she would have to remain a slave nation for centuries to come. She did not want to offer any advice she had not the right to do so, because she was only a soldier in the national army of freedom. But the time was such that every soldier must try to get as many new recruits to the army as he or she could.

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO STUDENTS.

She had come to put them a straight question and it was what part they were going to take in this fight for freedom. This was an age when in every country and in every movement the Youths were to the front. The fight that India was fighting was not an ordinary or easy one. It was a unique and one-sided battle in which one party was entirely unarmed and pledged to non-violence while the other party was fully equipped with the deadliest weapons. Satyagraha and non-violence were weapons which could not be used by weak persons. Their use required greatest courage and bravery. These things could be rightly expected from the Youths. Every country and depended in her hour of need on her youths and so did India to-day. She wanted to know what was going to be their reply.

YOUTHS' DEPLORABLE ATTITUDE.

Continuing the speaker described in eloquent terms what part the Youths of the European countries played in the Great War and how young boys, even underage, vied with one another in joining the fighting ranks. She regretted the deplorable attitude of the Indian Youths and said that it was due to the defective education that they received. The same deplorable attitude she said was evinced in the very mild and useless resolutions passed at the Bombay Students' Conference. She was pained to read those resolutions. Those resolutions showed that there was no burning enthusiasm in the Bombay students for the national cause.

CITES RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

She cited the historic instance of Napoleon's invasion of Russia with the help of the armies of several European nations and described how the Russians set fire to Moscow which was the embodiments of their centuries old culture and civilization. "You are not asked to set fire to Bombay, neither do I want you to do it, but if I succeed in handling even one little spark of that fire in your hearts I will have the satisfaction that I did my duty" she added.

"DISGRACEFUL."

Proceeding the speaker explained how disgraceful it would be on the part of the students to bury themselves in their books and think in the terms of examinations and careers at a time when their country needed their services, when hundreds of their brothers and even sisters had gone to jail and were even prepared to face lathi blows.

GARIBALDI AND HIS PATRIOTISM.

She further impressed upon the youthful audience that what they were asked to do was only to devote a portion of their time to national service. "Remember" she said, "there have been people who have devoted their whole lives for their country and have died for the nation. Compared to them the sacrifice you are asked to make is nothing". She related the story of Garibaldi who said to the young girl who loved him passionately and whom he also loved "My dear I love you more than I love any other thing but the man who is wedded to his country cannot have one more mistress." It was after forty long years that Garibaldi and the girl accidentally happened to meet each other in a beautiful garden in Rome but that was in a free Italy and then only they married.

TAKE TO SWADESHI.

Giving her experience in the countries she had visited Mrs. Pandit said that people in every country valued their indigenous products. In Britain wherever one went one found on every tram car and bus the inscription "Buy British and be proud of it", but in India the mentality seemed "wear Khaddar and be ashamed of it". She hoped the youths of Bombay would do all to all change this mentality and also the false notion that culture meant blind imitation of Western mode of living.

Concluding she described the work that a students' organisation in Allahabad was doing and appealed to the students of Bombay to help the Swadeshi League by joining it as propagandist lecturers and as volunteers who would do other work. She praised the work that Indian women were doing and said that though young men can legitimately feel proud of the work their sisters were doing they themselves must not lag behind.

WANTED EARNEST WORKERS.

Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Vce-President of the League, explained the aims and objects of the League and said that the League wanted earnest workers who had a heart in the heart in the work and intended doing real constructive work.

SEARCHING FOR DEFINITION OF SWADESHI.

Mr. K. Natrajan in his concluding remarks said that it was necessary to define what exactly they meant by the term Swadeshi. He doubted whether strictly speaking the clothes he was wearing would be accepted as Swadeshi. They were made out of cloth manufactured in Buckingham Mills. The management of those mills had advertised that half of their capital and half the number of directors were Indians. He accepted it as Swadeshi but his friends of the Committee of the League differed. He requested them to come to some compromise. He, however felt sorry that he had recently made several suits which it would be difficult for him to destroy because burning cloth was a terrible thing for him but when his present suits were worn out he would get others made out of pure Swadeshi cloth.

A voice:—Sir, exchange those suits with some Europeans. (Laughter).

Mr. Natrajan:—I think no European would be prepared for it because they do not wear such suits. Neither would any Indian do it, because I have evolved a peculiar fashion of coat for myself which nobody else uses. Besides at this advanced age. I am not prepared to "change my turban" and turn my coat." (Laughter.

Mr. Rao read out a definition of Swadeshi as adopted by the League explained the programme of work the League intended to carry out. It was to train propagandists by organising training classes, and to broadcast leaflets and arrange series of lectures and thereby impress upon the public of using Swadeshi goods.

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For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Experienced ORGANISERS on Rs. 50 monthly. Apply stating experience with one anna stamp to Box No. 127 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2872

WANTED—A competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST, one who has experience in Solicitors Line. Apply personally, HARIDAS & CO. Solicitors, 35-Dalal Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—One M.A. (English) tutor to teach English daily between 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Apply personally with the copies of testimonials between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. HARGOVANDAS JEEVANDAS, POPATWADI, Kalbadevi Road Phone No. 21311.
A R2869

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN B. A. B.T. an experienced Educationist as Principal for a Mahomedan Boarding High School on a Hill Station near Bombay. Apply with copies of Testimonials Salary required, etc., to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A 1250

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piece-goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

WANTED,—Reliable and experienced retail SELLING-AGENTS for Swadeshi cloth manufactured by Mills which are members of the Swadeshi Sabha. For terms and conditions apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Swadeshi Sabha, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
A 1236

WANTED—A qualified GENERAL CLERK, knowing type-writing and having office experience of at least three years for this Municipality on a salary of Rs. 45—3—60 per month. Apply immediately stating qualifications and experience to the SECRETARY Ghatkoper-Kurol Municipality.
A 1210

WANTED CANVASING AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 50/- and descent commission, on a guaranteed out-turn of business. For particulars apply immediately to BLUE MOUNTAIN TEA CORPORATION, Mettupalaiyam.
A R2853

WANTED—For an Established Indian Life Office, RESPECTABLE AGENTS for Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts. Only those who can guarantee business need apply stating age, experience, present occupation and the amount of business guaranteed annually to Box No. 92, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2791

WANTED—AGENTS to sell high class TINNED-TEAS. Best opportunity for patriotic dealers to have RELIABLE QUALITY. Entirely Indian concern. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 920

WANTED—Energetic INDIAN for Engineering Workshop at Bombay, having knowledge of Moulding, Welding and Mechanical Engineering, also well conversant with Job Costing with their Drawings. Man with past experience need apply with Testimonials to Box No. 119 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1213

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing Correspondence for about two hours daily in the evening or morning. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2871

FAIR ANGLO-INDIAN, CHRISTIAN or HINDU LADIES for a Branch office, also one girl or widow as Companion Secretary Good pay. State experience and salary to Box No. 129, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"
A R2875

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a big up-country Textile Mill. Salary reasonable with free quarters. Apply sharp with copies of Certificates and Testimonials of long experience to Box No. 131 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A 1251

Situations Wanted

ENAMEL EXPERT thoroughly experienced in Enamel Industry seeks engagement. Apply Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
B 1124

Personal.

TINCORI MUKHERJI.—You know that your mother was seriously ill and when she found your letter, she had a relapse and has since been lying in a precarious condition without food and sleep. If you owe any duty to your mother return immediately otherwise you will not be able to see her again.—BEJOY PRASAD MUKHERJI. 41, Kamachha, Benares City.
P 1167

Matrimonial

WANTED—A Fair, beautiful young, tall, well built, highly educated lady of any caste to marry a young, healthy, wealthy educated (in Marathi and English) vegetarian, Hindi speaking Brahmin of Nagpur side L. M. E. & E. E. at Present serving in S India. Yearly income rupees four thousand. Write to REFORMER, C/o "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2852

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—From 1st September GROUND FLOOR of Dilpasand on 14th, road Khar, rent Rs. 70. T. PRAGJI, 9-Hamam St
C R2876

TO LET—Airy Flats of two room suitable for office. Rent upto Rs. 30/ per month at Pitha Street Fort. Apply neighbouring Darupitha.
C R2867

A GOOD OFFICE ROOM, frontage on the Tram Lines, Kalbadevi Road, Ideal Room for Lawyers and Businessmen. Rent Rs. 34 only. Apply immediately to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2864

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

CYLINDER DRYING MACHINE with a starch Mangle or Mangles. Apply stating terms to MANAGER, Shahu Mills, Kolhapur.
N R2861

Profession.

TREATMENT OF LUNACY arranged at home or in a hospital. Specifics for Headaches, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Hemiplegia, Vertigo, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Infantile paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Write with full history. Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
P R2865

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS.—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years, Rs. 4-8 Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc." Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt.

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Saraya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Shuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangement for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

THE BOMBAY TUITION CLASSES for Matric Student (Boys & Girls) re-opened 1st July. Competent staff of long experienced teachers. Terms moderate. Time convenient. Excellent results every year. Particulars at Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road.
E R2835

KHARAS'S Mathematic Coaching Classes for First Year and Intermediate students re-opened 1st July. Excellent results every year. Particulars at Princes High School for Girls, Lamington Road.
E R2834

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Secondhand BOILER 30'x7½'x160 lbs. steam pressure with current certificate Apply Box No 120, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 1219

FOR SALE—One PENROSE PROCESS CAMERA, 10 X 12, almost new, with stand, book's Lens Prism, Two Arc Lamps. One screen, and Printing Frame. Apply Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2860

Wanted.

WANTED.—Offers to purchase or work on lease the Rewa State Leather Factory at Umaria. B. N. R. and the Sugar and Oil Mills at Rewa. For particulars please apply to the:—INDUSTRIES COMMISSIONER, Rewa State.
N 1223

Trade Announcement.

OPPORTUNITY—Profitable Business FOR SALE. Indian Proprietor Retiring. Locality Fort. Apply Box No. 121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2855

RADIO SETS going cheap. 3-4 and 5 Valve Rs. 20-25 and 30 respectively (without Valves). Write Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2874

Sport

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT CUP SWEEP. Tickets Rs. 5, closes on September 20th. Race run September 20th. Tickets can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, The Ootacamund Hunt Cup Sweep, Woodcock Lodge, Ootacamund.
R R2873

IF YOU WANT TO EARN MONEY in your leisure, please ask for a COTTON FEATURE REPORT or SURE RACE TIPS. From Mr. Maladkar, Astrologer, 100A. Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 4.
R R2870

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for GUARANTEE BROKERS by The BOMBAY MILLS CLOTH SELLING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION for KARACHI, DELHI, AMRITSAR, CAWNPORE and CALCUTTA Centres. Applicants should send their applications with terms and Bank References to the undersigned.

VAMAN SHRIDHAR APTE,
MOOLJI DAYAL,
Honorary Joint Secretaries,
The Bombay Mills Cloth Selling Agents' Association.
Mulji Jetha Market,
Govind Chowk,
Bombay.
R2868

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHIEF AGENCY for Motor Insurance held by Mr. Nusserwanji N. Panthaky has been terminated as and from to-day's date.

Dated the 21st July, 1930.
For The South British Ins. Co., Ltd.,
W. G. DOVE,
Manager.
1239

Public Notices

THE MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION, 1930

WILL BE HELD

FROM 25TH SEPTEMBER TO 9TH OCTOBER.

A Handbook and Guide to the Exhibition will be issued and here is space in it for only a limited number of advertisements. For Prospectus, Advertisement Rates, etc.,

Please write to:—

THE SECRETARY,
The Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee,
Public Offices, BANGALORE.
1237

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my partnership in SURYA FILM CO., of BANGALORE, is DISSOLVED and hereafter Mr. HARIBHAI RUGHUNATHJI DESAI alone is responsible for further business of the said SURYA FILM CO.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS.
22-7-1930.
R2877

NOTICE

THE AUCTION SALE of the Puttukoppulu Hair, weighing 14,410 lbs., irrespective of lengths, collected at the shaving shed, Simhachalam, Vizianagaram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District, will be conducted on 29-8-30 at Simhachalam, which is about 3 miles from Simhachalam Railway Station and 7 miles from Waltair Station, B. N. Rly., by road.

For further particulars apply to the TEMPLE AMIN, Simhachalam.
1246

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th July to 11th August, 1930, both, days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 21-7-1930.
1244

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

WILL BE CELEBRATED SHORTLY.

On this occasion, a DIRECTORY giving the names of all Rajaramians will be published. Therefore all old boys are requested to promptly communicate their address and brief biography to the SECRETARY, Jubilee Committee.
1246

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Share Certificate of Indian Cotton Press Co., Ltd., Share No. 1065 is LOST OR MISLAID. The Share stands in name of late Mr. Motichand Damji Hathi. Any person holding possession of it or has found through any source or having claim over it may report to the above Company's Office, within one month, otherwise the Company will issue a Duplicate Certificate to his executor.

JAGMOHANDAS MOTICHAND HATHI,
Executor.
R2878

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the undermentioned property at Poona with two Bungalows known as "Sangam Bungalow" and "Cabin Bungalow," belonging formerly to the late Mr. Sorabji, Dadabhoy Dubash and now to Bai Soonabai Hormusji Dubash and Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Dubash.

Land, admeasuring 3 Acres and 34 Gunthas at Wellesley Road Poona with the Bungalows and outhouses standing thereon bearing New Survey No. 76 and Municipal Nos. 30 and 31 and bounded on the East by the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Siding, on the West by the land of Umaji Khandu, on the North by the G. I. P. Railway Siding, and on the South by the Wellesley Road.

Intending purchasers are requested to send in their offers to the undersigned Receiver of the said property appointed in High Court Suit No. 1592 of 1929 on or before 10th, August 1930.

The Receiver is not bound to accept the highest or any offer if not reasonable in his opinion.

SORABJI FRAMJI N. BANAJI.
Receiver.
Bombay, 14th, July, 1930.
Address:—
"Aimai Wadia Building."
(Vatcha Ghandi Road),
New Camdevi Road, Bombay 7.
1180

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN Mr. VELJI NANSEY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients and all persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, Mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement, assessment lis pendens attachment before or after judgment or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses thereof containing by admeasurement 663 square yards situate on the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay known as Plot No. 348 of the said estate and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 347 of the estate, on or towards the West by Plot No. 349 of the said Estate, on or towards the North by a New Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 337 of the said Estate which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 1|863 and cadestral Survey No. 275|10 of the Matunga Division.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1930

K. K. VAIDYA,
For Messrs. Choksey and Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1249
3 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHAVLAL KHUSHALDAS RESHAMWALLA, late of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, a Silk Yarn Merchant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay . . Deceased.

PREMJI KHUSHALDAS, of Bombay, Khatri Hindu Inhabitant, a Silk Yarn Merchant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the brother of the deceased, and the sole surviving member of a Joint Hindu Family consisting of the Petitioner and the deceased ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have an interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) F. FAHEY

17th day of July, 1930.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
1247

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY dated 4th December, 1928, given to Hasanand Kimatram and the Power of Attorney, dated 26th September, 1929, given to Amratlal Chhaganlal by our clients Messrs Nagindas Sarupchand, Messrs. Navinchand Sarupchand and Messrs Kasturchand Sarupchand have both been REVOKED.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1930
KANGA AND CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
1248.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922.

PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHANKERNATH BALAKNATH and others . Defendants
and
KUNVER GIRJESHWAR SARANGSINGH
.. Plaintiff to counter-claim.
vs.
BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH and others
.. Defendants to counter-claim.
and
MESSRS. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO. ..... Applicants
and
PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMELNATH and another ..... Clients.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 29th day of January, 1930, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the applicants all the right, title and interest of Pir Treveninath Guru Jaimalnath and Bhabhutinath Devinath and all other members of the Bhek Bara Panth, the Plaintiffs and Clients abovenamed in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2|7235 and Cadastral Survey No. 217, Malabar Hill Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manekji Jethabhai Vardhman, on or towards the West by the property of Sir Aga Khan, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Aga Khan, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Aga Khan, on or towards the South by the property of Revagir Kuverji, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 209.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 28th day of August, 1930, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1930.
(Sd.) R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
1242

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF KHANDESH COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Cotton Exchange Building, Sewree; On account and risk of Messrs. Dhunraj Navalmal and Co. of Jamnera:—

40 Bales new Khandesh Cotton.
12 Bales old Khandesh Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 3 YEARS THE MUNICIPAL LAND AT RANADE ROAD AND D'SILVA ROAD FRONTING THE MUNICIPAL MARKET AT DADAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the site the right to lease for 3 years the undermentioned Municipal land.

4 pieces of Municipal land respectively 64, 138, 33 and 122 sq. yards, situate at Ranade Road and D'Silva Road, fronting the Municipal Market at Dadar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

PATHE

Lamington Road
FOR THE SECOND WEEK
ALL MUSIC ALL SOUND ALL DIALOG

A GLAMOUR that has vanished—old-time minstrelsy with its pageantry and parade, plus a human story and the most thrilling climax ever screened—don't miss it.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

COMING SHORTLY

RIALTO CINEMA
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
DANE & ARTHUR
ROOKIES
A Landslide of Laughs!

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
NEW KOHINOOR Co's.
Super Picture
"WINDS of FATE"
Featuring
Miss PANNA and
supported by Mr. AZIZ
Written by—Mr. M. G. DAVE.

ATTRACTION.
People of every taste will find some most pleasing elements from this Photoplay and none should miss this chance.
Daily 4 shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturdays, Sundays, Xmas and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

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SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD
The best Hydrogen Peroxide is undoubtedly
MERCKOZONE
Therefore accept no substitutes
specify MERCKOZONE
and see that you get it,
For the treatment of wounds, sores etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For use in manicure.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of ivory, bone etc.
Use only MERCKOZONE
the famous MERCK brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) of Guaranteed Strength and Purity.
ISSUED IN 4 OZ. 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
ANY CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.
B. C.

HUNDREDS HAVE JOINED UNDER CONGRESS FLAG IN BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.
YET
HUNDREDS ARE BEING TURNED OUT FROM EMPLOYMENT.
THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT TELLS.
If you wish to earn a living and drive away slavery from your heart:
Work for us as Agents:
Apply Sharp for Agency Terms and prospectus:
THE MITCHELL TRADING COMPANY
DADYSETT HOUSE, Opp: Hong Kong Bank; Fort, Bombay.
(The Provident Insurance & Loans Ltd.,)

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, reinvigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Raman Vilasini Pills
These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.
Price:—Per Box Re. 1.
MAPUNSAKATWARIGHRIT.
Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.
Price:—Per Box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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RHEUMATISM
Gout, Paralysis and their infallable cure.
DR. S. BOSE, M.D.
P. O. Saidpur (Bengal).

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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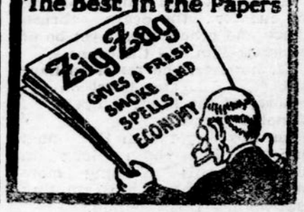

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TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS to GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT — BOMBAY
6, Old Custom House Lane, Fort BOMBAY.

What the People Say

R. T. CONFERENCE—A MIRAGE.

—:o:—

Non-Brahmin Lawyers' Warning.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have had the Simon Commission; we have now its report; lastly we have Viceregal pronouncement and we are going to have the Round Table Conference. We had no faith in the all White Commission. Its recommendations, therefore, were not surprising. The Viceroy's pronouncement has left us "where we were". The Round Table Conference will not take us anywhere "from where we are."

&&from where we are."

There are many among us who believe that sincerity of the Viceroy will bring them Dominion Status. There are already unmistakable indications of whatn it is going to bring us. Once it was thought that Labour would bring us Swaraj. All those hopes have been falsified. It is because that there are such beggar among us that we do not get any thing but crumbs thrown contemptously.

It is plain as day-light that no beggar has ever got what the wanted however sincere the donor. History nowhere records that one nation has made a gift of Swaraj to another. If any such thing is going to happen it would prove a twentieth-century miracle.

Mr. Jinnah and his School say that they must "fight for then case." But he has overlooked this fact that in this case the defendant himself is the judge.

Another School believes that co-operation will work miracle. But co-operation implies that the co-operators are of qeual status.

The British are a sportsmanlike people. They can have no respect for the beggars. The British, as befits a gallant race, give up what you want, only when you fight for independence earnestly, persistently and single-mindedly.

The Moderates are not going to listen to any body. Let them alone. Let them beg Swaraj if they can. But the rest of the Indians who do not believe in the efficay of begging ,let them fight for genuine freedom, be they Hindus, Moslems, Christians or Parsis. I as a non-Brahmin will make an earnest request to the non-Brahmins in parliament to take up Resolution for 'Swaraj.'—Yours, etc.,

M. C. KESAREE B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, (Non-Brahmin.)

Dharwar, July 7.

HALF-HEARTED BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A leading Merchants' Association of Nagdevi Street has passed the boycott resolution at one of its meetings in the last month as under:—

(1) All British Goods should be boycotted for three months

(2) No further indents to be placed henceforth. But the strange thing is that the members of the said Association have deceived themselves as well as the nation by purposely keeping flaws in the said resolutions; which are as under:—

(1) British Goods may be purchased from the market and can be supplied to customers.

(2) Indents which have August, September, October shipments may be allowed to be shipped only because indents were placed before the passing of boycott resolution;

Can these mean boycott? What a queer mentality is seen behind these resolutions! It seems our merchant community is averse to any sort of sacrifice. After placing full orders for the whole season this Association has passed a mock resolution of boycott. What logic has moved them to such resolution? Will the Executive of the Association explain? May God save us from such supporters of the National mouvement.—Yours, etc.,

'D'.

WHO WON THE WATERLOO?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Jehangir R. P. Mody has been good enough to take notice of my letter on "The English at Waterloo". In his letter in your to-day's issue he tries to correct me on certain points. I do not dispute his knowledge of the history of that memorable battle. He is, of course, right when he says that it was Blucher who delivered the "coup de grace" on that day. What I was trying to show was the misfortune of the French Army in that engagement. Firstly, the defection of Lieut.-General Bourmont soon after the Emperor had crossed the Sambre just upsetting his plans of intercepting the advance of the Germans. Secondly, the treachery of General Grouchy, and thirdly the arrival of Von Bulow on the scene when the French were repulsing the English towards the Foret de Soignes. The position of the French was already hopeless when Blucher arrived and soon after confusion set in in the ranks of the French. Mr. Mody has evidently studied the popular English versions of the affair which make, Wellington the hero of the day. As a matter of fact, he represents the British charging the French continuously which was not the case. "Seventy-two thousand French struggled there against an enemy 115,000 strong and twice beheld victory slipping from their grasp" says Duruy. Monsieur Thiers in his "Consulat et L'Empire" Michelet, Duruy, and most continental historians, agree that the British were beaten in that battle and, were it not for the timely arrival of the Prussians, the French would have smashed Wellington. Victor Hugo, in his "Les Chatiments," gives the correct historical version of not only Waterloo but of Moscow also. Twenty-five years ago I spent many days in the Museum of Waterloo near the railway station of Braine-le-Comte, in Belgium. I there noticed that the Belgians give the story in the same manner as the French describe. I may refer Mr. Mody to Thomas Hardy's Epic-Drama, "The Dynasts" in which a fairly correct description of the battle is given.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

THE BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As the present political situation requires an intensive and extensive propaganda for our national interests I would offer to the public a few practical suggestions for serious consideration.

There is a dire necessity of propaganda through advertisements and journals and the different Swadeshi Sabhas of different cities should employ young graduates of economics with some practical knowledge of journalism so that the movement may be more effective. There is an urgent necessity of collecting statsitics and gathering facts. These facts and figures should be explained in a simple and lucid manner to the general public and the necessities of such a propaganda should be emphasised. The merchant community should give their advertisements in certain papers and the papers in turn should spare a column for "Boycott Campaign" and publish different articles from different people. Thus the spirit will be kept moving on and the public will realise their sense of responsibility. Then the Congres should try to publish a book on "Economics of Swadeshism" or the mill-magnates of Bombay and Ahmedabad should take up that task. It is necessary to let the public know the utility of such a campaign and the intelligentia should be in the forefront of this campaign. The boycott is the keynote of Swarajya and therefore such practical steps and workable schemes are necessary. The college students can help this movement much. Try to follow the scheme of the Swadeshi Sabha of Ahmedabad and success is ours.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

BAN ON CONGRESS POSTERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress propaganda seems to be telling on the nerves of some of the "burrasahibs." On Thursday last, Mr. R. H. A. Delves the Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust, who had been to Matunga on an official visit, saw some Congress posters placarded on the outer walls of the Improvement Trust blocks. He could not stand such demonstrations and immediately ordered the Estate Superintendent to have the posters removed immediately. He further seems to have instructed the Superintendent not to allow any posters being displayed on the walls. I do not know in what way these posters have offended the "strong man" of the Improvement Trust. There is scarcely a building in Matunga which does not display Congress posters. During the time of the elections, posters were pasted on the Improvement blocks and no action was then taken. Especially at a time when there is a move to induce the Improvement Trust to adopt the Congress programme of prohibition by not letting trees in their grounds for toddy-tapping, I cannot understand this strange attitude of the Chief Officer. I suggest to the tenants to wait upon the Trustees in a deputation and draw their attention to the conduct of their Chief Officer.—Yours etc.,

"A MATUNGA RESIDENT."

"INDO-SWARAJ & SWARAJ-VOLUNTEERS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to say that my persevering efforts, ever since 1914 in launching "Tenant-ownership Housing System, on a new model, under the "Municipal aided Housing Scheme", for promoting "Tenant-ownership. Housing in the Bombay Municipal area by developing the vacant land owned by the Bombay Improvement Trust as well as by the City Municipality one bearing first. I wish to go a step further, by starting the Swadeshi Industrial Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute", in Bombay, so that, several developing co-operative concerns may soon be started under its auspices as the existing system of co-operative credit movement is far from satisfactory. If at all, the citizens of Bombay as well as the College students, above the age of eighteen, are anxious to establish "Indo-Swaraj". With the help of trained Swaraj volunteers, I should earnestly appeal to them to patronise the "Swadeshi Industrial Development and Municipal Co-operative Institute"—as 'Swadeshi Industrial Co-operative Stores—will soon be started in each ward of the city of Bombay and also it will inaugurate "Spinning, Weaving and Tailoring classes in all the Primary schools of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

JAYAKAR AND JINNAH.

—:o:—

Sapru And Sethna.

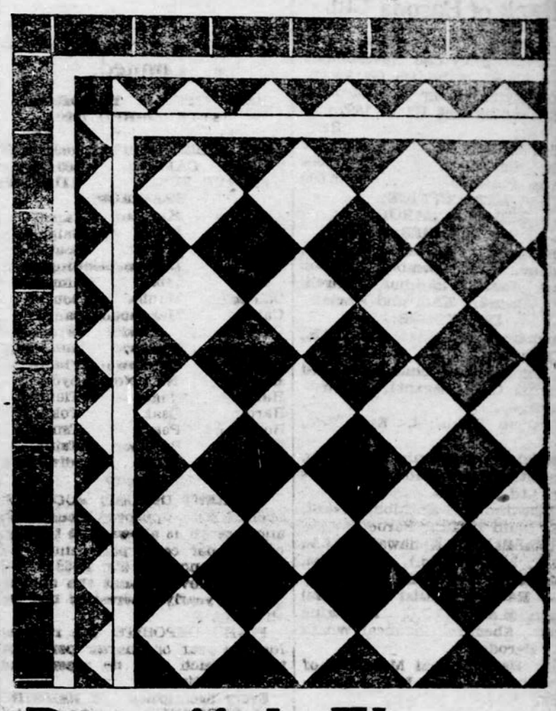
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

An inspiring mantra indeed to conjure with the masses of India. Personalities, surfeited with knowledge and riches, gifted with persuasive rhetorics, and favoured with all graces but nevertheless not representative of the sons of soil. They may be prepared at a considerable sacrifice to be briefed by India, but the suppliant client humbly ignores them, because they are totally ignorant of her true aspirations; are far removed from her to hear her stifled and smothered voice. She is now in a business mood, in a sad suffering but determined temper. Having entrusted her destiny to him who is in jail, she will prove worthy of his sacrifice.

NARSINHA NARAIN MISHRA,
Indore, July 17.

WHY OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.
Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black.
This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.
Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial As. 10. postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.
On remittance of As. 8, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE
Is a keynote of success in life Worried and weak Man and Women will be delighted to know that Elixir Nervane which is a well-known and well tried tissue builder has improved the personal appearance of thousands by 100 p.c. A through course of three bottles will show a marked difference in your appearance and be assured that our guarantee backs you. Price Rs. 5|- per bottle V.P.P. extra. Available from all leading chemists or from:—
M. D. VORA & CO.,
Hospital suppliers.
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

Beautiful Floors.
WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.
That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced by
THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY.
144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY.
Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. AHMEDABAD MADRAS.
Ganga Ice Factory Build.. Punch Kuwa, 113, Armenian Street.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Churchgate Street, ... BOMBAY.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits about } Rs. 65,00,00,000
Total Assets about ... ,, 6,66,10,00,000
Head Office 55, Wall Street, New York.
Branches in all parts of the World.
Special facilities for business with America including purchasing and selling of American Securities.
This Bank invites current account of DOCTORS, LAWYERS, SOLICITORS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS WHICH MAINTAIN BALANCES OF Rs. 10,000/- TO Rs. 100,000/- FOR THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST HALF YEAR WILL EARN 3 p. c. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
Rates for Short or long deposits can be had on application. Loans and overdraft granted on approved securities.

HAVE YOU LEARNT YOUR FORTUNE? ELSE
APPROACH AND CONSULT "GANDHI" JOTHISHJI.'
Your future destiny whether fortune or misery, unceasing contemplation, family embarrassments, details of your career about emoluments or discouragements, about physical conditions, your achievements in life through relations and your foes, or hostility with them, exact results about Examinations and about other details in one's life destined by Providence will be clearly, either bad or good, enlightened by our wonderful pythonism. You can guard yourself from hardships and enjoy a harmonious life for a petty sum. You have to furnish your copy of Horoscope or details of birth time. You may also furnish time of writing your letter and your approximate age. We will expedite early replies.
Rates.—1 to 5 questions to be solved Re. 1, Each extra question As. 4, One year Life Reading (monthly details) Rs. 2. For 5 years Rs. 7-8.
"WONDERFUL JAYAVASIKARANI."
You will be blessed with unexpected salvation from your hardships and miseries accused by your planetary influences and with happiness, success with extraordinary results, this will help a student in his educational enterprises. A person entangled in a litigous affair and by misfortune fails to overcome it and under such circumstances "Special Jayavasikarani" Talisman is prepared. Write for further details.
1. Jayavasikarani Talisman Rs. 2, 10 Bought at a time Rs. 15, "Special Talisman" for specific purpose Rs. 50.
CERTIFICATES.
The "Andhra Patrika" (Telugu Daily), Madras, writes on 8th Feb., 1924. We received on 7th Nov. 1923 from Hanumadupasi V. K. Sadagopachariar, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th Nov. 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th Feb. 1924, at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.
"Swadesa Mitran" (Tamil Daily), Madras:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.
"Kudi Arasu" (Tamil Weekly), Karikal. "World's Greatest Astrologer."
D. A. Dighe, Esq., B.A., LL.B., First Class Magistrate, Nisarpur, writes:—It is with great pleasure that I testify to the marvellous power of predicting the future of Pandit "Satagopachariar" of Tiruttani, who accurately predicted in Nov. 1928, that I would be transferred from Nisarpur in March, 1929. That event proved correct to the letter.
N.B.—Correspondence strictly in English only.
Apply:—Hanumadupasi V. K. Satagopachariar, Gandhi Jotisha Nilayam, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency.)

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

		Rs.
Capital Subscribed	..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	24,15,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
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AWAKENED WOMANHOOD OF INDIA.

"RASHTRIYA STHREE SABHA" AND THE "DESH SEVIKA SANGHA."

(BY G. S. KALYANPUR.)

"Do you know", questioned a friend of mine, the other day, as we were trudging along that congested street, leading up to the Congress House, "that a little Vaishya child, born far back; in the year 1869, at Porbander, in Gujerat, has, to-day, grown to a "Mahatma," to work a miracle, by awakening a slumbering nation, and goading its womanhood to assume a heroic role in the struggle for freedom?"

I could at once make out that he was referring to Mahatmaji and the activities of the lady-volunteers in the movement started by him. I had heard and read much about the national work carried on these "Sevikas," but I was at a loss to know how exactly and when they had organised themselves to carry on their work in a well-ordered manner. My curiosity, in this direction, had been tickled, and I dropped in at the Congress House, to meet the leader of the "Sevikas"—Mrs. Gosasp Behn Captain, a tall, slim lady of 46, and Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the newly elected member of the B.P.C.C., both of whom impressed me greatly with their ready wit in conversation and a cheerful disposition.

MRS. NAIDU'S IDEA.

It was exactly a decade ago, I was told, during the early days of the national struggle, that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu initiated the idea of organising a "Sthree Sangha" or Union of Ladies dedicated to national service. The idea met with Mahatmaji's approval and, within a short time, an organisation known as the "Rashtriya Sthree Sabha" was started, with Mrs. Naidu as the President, Mrs. Gosasp Behn Captain and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale as the Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. Perin Behn Captain and Mrs. Rattan Ben Mehta as the Secretaries, with the object of striving for the political emancipation of India's womanhood and for carrying on Khaddar propaganda. The appeal sent by the President and Mahatmaji, met with a hearty response from a number of educated as well as other ladies, residing in the cities and outside, and the work they carried on enthusiastically, by way of national propaganda, during the years 1920 and 21, was hailed with appreciation from all quarters.

The City of Bombay was keen on Khadi propaganda from the very start and the "Khadi Vasthra Bhandar" started here by the "Rashtriya Sthree Sabha" was being assisted by about three hundred lady-workers doing embroidery and other work. A fund was started by them, which totalled over a lakh of rupees and the Tilak Vidya Chala of Bombay and the Antyaja School or Depressed Classes, School at Matunga were being financed and managed by them. And though the movement was fast losing ground, during the ensuing years, there was never a sign of flagging shown in the enthusiasm of the principal workers of this League.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL.

During the early days of the movement's revival, last year, Mahatmaji sent an appeal again, calling upon the ladies to contribute their share in the national struggle. And to decide how they were to start with in the campaign two meetings were called by Mahatmaji at Dandi which were attended by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Jaishree Raijee, Mrs. Ganga Ben Patel, Mrs. Bosasp Ben Captain, Nurgis Captain and several other veteran lady-workers of Bombay, as well as of other places, where it was resolved that the picketing of liquor and cloth shops should entirely be taken up by women, though, the Gujerat and some other members, raised an objection, at first, against liquor picketing, partly in view of the risks it involved and partly as it was the province of the Labour Union in Gujerat.

ENROLLING VOLUNTEERS.

As a preparatory move to the launching of this programme Mrs. Banker, Mrs. Raijee and some others on their return to Bombay sent round circulars calling upon ladies to respond to Mahatmaji's call by enrolling themselves as volunteers. But, at this juncture, the Rashtriya Sthree Sabha intervened saying that the organisation work came within its own jurisdiction, and it selected three ladies Mrs. Lilavathi Munshi, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Jaishee Raijee as co-opted members of the Sabha who, owing to the hearty response of the Bombay ladies, were able to organise, within a short time, the "Desh Sevika Sangha," as a supplementary body, with about 700 members representing all communities.

The object of the Union has been to strive for National freedom by righteous and non-violent methods, by boycotting foreign cloth and British goods, by encouraging home industries and by eradicating the vice of drink. Each member, while enrolling, has to take a solemn oath that she would wear Khaddar alone, or, in its absence, Swadeshi cloth, that she would buy only Indian goods, that she would spin at least, a pound of yarn for every six months and as far as possible, try to produce Khaddar, from her own yarn, for personal and family use. Each volunteer has to wear an orange-coloured Khaddar Saree, a white Khaddar blouse and the Sangha badge. All the members are taught First-Aid and Indian Economics.

The whole body of members is divided into four main classes:—

(a) Those that are prepared to undergo imprisonment, personal injury or insult come under class 'A' attending to liquor picketing and sometimes to cloth picketing when called upon.

(b) Those that are prepared to undergo imprisonment only and not any personal risk which picketing at liquor shops involves, comes under class "B" and attend only to cloth picketing.

The minimum age for enrolment in these two classes is fixed at 18 and girls under this age are given work of a different nature.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

There are 23 shops in Bhuleshwar and 15 in Girgaum, picketed by these lady workers in batches of two, every evening, from 4 to 9 p.m. The rest of their time is spent in other work like assisting the kitchen department of the Congress, attending the Charka class, working in Congress Hospital, etc. For every batch of six or seven volunteers, there is a leader appointed, whose duty is to gather the members of her batch at the Congress House, each morning, to record the names of the picketers when they are sent out, to accompany and leave them at their proper stations, supervise the work in the Ward assigned to her, and at 9 p.m., when the work closes, to go to every shop where two of the Sevikas would be working, and accompany them home, and return to the Congress House, to give a report to the Captain who would, all the while, be waiting, to give instructions and to supervise about the safety of all. In cases where the customers would be stubborn, the shop-keepers, most of whom, I am told, are polite, come to the rescue of the picketer by informing clients that they would not sell any toddy in the presence of his "sister."

FAIR MISSIONARIES OF SWADESHI.

(c) The work of the "C" class members is to go from house to house, preaching the gospel of Swadeshi pledges in each family. A record of each member's work would be examined by the Captain every day. It is ladies with little children to look after, who come under classes other than the first two.

The fourth class is known as the "Charka Section" and is responsible for a good deal of constructive work which the Congress has done:—The members who have mainly taken up tutorial work, go from house to house preaching the value of Khaddar propaganda, enrol members from each family, and start classes of spinning in every 'Chawl,' where a teacher would be sent every afternoon, to teach all the processes of spinning, carding, etc. Spinning-wheels and cotton are being provided, free of charge, by the "Rashtriya Sthree Sabha" and the spun yarn taken back, to be woven into Khaddar, at the Weaving establishment which is in charge of the Union.

The Desha Sevikas have been forging ahead day by day, in the national struggle; and one great point about their Union is that it is free from all communal differences and is thoroughly representative of all communities, a fact of which the leaders of the Union tention to the deplorable state of affairs regarding the "C" Class politicals, which has compelled us to take this step compatible with fellow-feeling and self-respect.

"We have found on entering our prison career that about 95 per cent. of us are being huddled into the "C" Class—which in other words means no class. They are being treated like ordinary felons and kept in barracks exactly like other criminals.

"It is also well known that a large number of persons often of better rank and position have been classified as "C" Class by Magistrates according to their whims and often due to the opposition by certain petty police officials who thereby want to grind their own axes and satiate their long outstanding grievances and pay their old scores.

(1) The food supplied to them is highly noxious and cooked in oil which we can confidently assert, none of them is accustomed to take. It is highly deficient in nourishment and contains vegetables unfit for human consumption—overripe and often abounding in animal-cules.

(2) They are compelled to sleep inside even during the hottest weather and are thus treated as worse than animals.

(3) They being generally well read persons are kept in the dark as to what is happening outside and are not allowed the use of any newspapers even at their own expense.

"We therefore consider it but proper to give up the few extra concessions that have been thrown to us as a bait and request that we should be just placed along with our comrades so that we should be in a position at least to share their suffering if we cannot allay them.

"Let it be known to the authorities that we are here not as criminals but because we have taken an active part in a movement set on foot by the Congress for the establishment of a Government of India independent of British control. We have thus come here as prisoners of war—a non-violent war, a substitute for a sanguinary struggle. We, therefore, claim that we are as a body entitled to a treatment which in any bloody war would be accorded to the prisoners of war of an enemy country. We thus demand that

(a) All political prisoners be placed in one class;

(b) They should be given such diet and other facilities as the majority of them are accustomed to outside which is certainly not less than those given to the "B" Class prisoners at present.

"If the authorities are not prepared to concede our demands we request to be immediately placed in the "C" Class and be treated accordingly forthwith. This is the least we can do to vindicate the rights of the so-called "C" Class political prisoners."

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Demand Treatment As Prisoners Of War.

The "Tribune" publishes the following from a correspondent:—

Professor Ratan Lal Bhatia of Amritsar, an "A" Class political prisoner, Hakim Ahmad Hassan of Amritsar, Sardar Udham Singh of Amritsar, Bawa Amar Singh of Srigobindpur, Lala Gobind Ram of Amritsar, Bawa Sant Singh of Lahore, Mr. Trilok Singh Ahluwalia of Rohtak, Sardar Gurdit Singh of Amritsar, and Sardar Gajjan Singh of Amritsar, "B" Class political prisoners, have sent the following letter to the Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail:—

"We beg to draw your kind at-

CROWD ATTACKS SUN-BATHERS.

Angry Protest Mob Of 200.

CYCLISTS SENT TO CALL POLICE.

About 40 sun-bathers were attacked by a hostile crowd of 200 men and women on the banks of the Welsh Harp, Hendon, says the "Daily Herald."

A "demonstration" also took place on Saturday.

The sun-bathers belong to the Sun-Ray Club and New Life Society.

The sun-bathe on the grass near the water's edge, and a notice chalked on a number of trees states "Sun-bathing ground. Keep away, please."

WOMEN BATHERS.

On Saturday, a number of nude women bathers were present with the men, some of whom were naked and some of whom wore slips.

The women were advised to stay away yesterday, but three of them appeared. They remained in a state of semi-nudity.

Uniformed and plain-clothes police kept a crowd of people at a distance yesterday while the sun-bathers undressed.

At first the men wore slips, and the crowd and police drifted away.

When several men were lying nude on the grass a crowd of 200 angry men and women returned.

MEN HUSTLED.

"I will get the lot of you locked up for indecent behaviour in public!" shouted Mr. F. G. Biddle, of Bell-lane, Hendon.

Presently there was a mass attack on the nude men, who were hustled, pushed over and beaten.

One man was kicked as he was lying on the ground. Another had his clothes seized and scattered.

A woman struck at Captain C. H. Vincent, the founder of the movement who evaded the blow.

The crowd became so threatening that cyclists were sent by the sun-bathers to Hendon police-station to obtain protection. "Duck them in the lake!" "Drive them out of Hendon" cried the crowd.

Eventually the sun-bathers managed to get partially dressed, and one by one slipped away, while Captain Vincent, who is over 6ft. tall, harangued the crowd.

BITTER ATTACK ON TOMSKY.

—:o:—

"Time To End With Opposition."

The chances that Tomsky, Rykov and Bukharin will remain among the leaders of the Russian Communist Party seem to be fading.

On Sunday the Party Congress applauded Tomsky and listened to Rykov with some indulgence; but yesterday a solid array of speakers again returned to the attack writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Herald."

Tomsky's report at Tiflis several weeks ago—as one comrade from the Caucasus stated yesterday—indicated that Tomsky had made one step towards the Party's position; but the same comrade felt that Tomsky's statement to the Congress represented two steps backward.

In the same vein prominent leaders including Rudzutak, Kossior and Bubnov, mercilessly flayed Rykov, Tomsky and Uglanov, and were especially bitter to Bukharin, who, by his absence, baulked the fire-eaters of some of their prey.

Orator after orator declared that they could not trust the sincerity of the recantations of Tomsky and Rykov.

As "Pravda" (the Communist Party organ) states to-day. "It is time to finish with the Right Wing opposition."

The Congress accuses Rykov of capitulating in words but continuing to hold his old views.

STALIN'S POLICY.

Stalin's policy has been to let party sentiment rule.

He did not wish himself to give the cue for the death thrust. Rykov and others might yet be of service to him and the country.

"If, however," he seems to have said, "the delegates insist on the removal of the Right Wingers, I cannot interfere."

For this very reason the final outcome has been long in doubt; but this morning more and more thumbs are pointing downward.—"Daily Herald."

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF.

BALASORE, July 18.

Villayes of Chouikdari Union No. 9 have stopped payment of chowkidari tax and it is reported, the properties which have been attached for the realisation of dues were put up for auction but there were no bidders.—Free Press.

MIDNAPORE, July 18.

Messrs. Bhuteshing, Kalipada Sind and Phani Khan of Salboni were placed on trial yesterday under Section 188 for, it is alleged, having held meeting disobeying Section 144. The evidence of the Police officers being insufficient, the Court Inspector withdrew the cases, but proceedings under Section 107 against them and four others are pending.—Free Press.

MIDNAPORE, July 19.

Mr. Pramode Nag, an undertrial prisoner, is suffering from dysentry in jail.—Free Press.

SIRAJGANJ, July 19.

Maulana Sayed Ismail Hussein Shiraji, President of the local Congress Committee, with some other Congress workers, has been arrested under Section 120-B, 117 and 157 I. P. C.—Free Press.

RANGPUR, July 18.

The Congress office, the District Students' Association premises, the Nari Sabha and Khadi Pratishthan were simultaneous searched yesterday by the Police with the aid of the local C. I. D. Police and a contingent of armed Police. Some books, papers and letters were seized.—Free Press.

TANGAIL, July 18.

The eight volunteers who were arrested on July 8 under the Picketing Ordinance and kept in custody for 7 days were sentenced by the S. D. O. to be detained till the rising of the Court.—Free Press.

DINAJPUR, July 18.

A general round up of Congress workers was made yesterday when the Police raided the different parts of the town and made 9 arrests. There was a warrant of arrest against Mrinalkanti Ghosh, student, but it could not be executed. The arrested persons taken to jail. The arrests were made under Section 4 of the Intimidation Ordinances and Sections 117 and 143 I. P. C.—Free Press.

DINAJPUR, July 18.

Four boy volunteers of Parbatipur, who were arrested for tressbassing into the Railway Station platform to give a send off to Anil Biswas and ten other political prisoners, when they were transferred to the Dum Dum Jail, were fined Rs. 5-8-0 by the S. D. O. in default to suffer imprisonment for 6 days. They preferred to go to jail.

Babula and two others of Baluyguni Union were placed under arrest for instigating non-payment of taxes. The S. D. O. refused to grant bail and they were remanded to custody.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

GRAMOPHONE IN EDUCATION.

Under the auspices of the STClan Fraternity, the Gramophone Company will give a recital of educational records at the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.

PRABHAT PHERI.

"There will be a Dwaja Vandan (Flag Salutation) ceremony from 5-30 to 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 27th instant in Madhav Bhuvan at Kandewadi under the auspices of Tamakuwallas chawls tenants. All the Prabhat Pheries are cordially invited for salutation and Prasad."

NARIMAN PURSE FUND.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Fund, will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to consider:

A date for presenting purse to Mr. Nariman in the 4th week of September soon after his release, etc.

Rally Of Satyagrahis'

—:o:—

All Satyagrahis should "fall in" in the Congress Compound to-day (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. sharp, morning.

By Order,
J. J. VAIDYA,
Captain.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS DISCONTINUED.

—:o:—

All Tenders On Tuesday Rejected.

All tenders for Treasury Bills received on Tuesday July 22, were rejected. The sale of Treasury Bills will be discontinued until further notice. The intermediate three months Treasury Bills sold from the July 16 to July 21 amounted to Rs. 2,29,75,000.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Commerce Graduates' Association will be held at the Association Rooms, Wadia Building Dalal Street, Fort, on Saturday at 4 p.m. to express their deep sense of loss at the untimely death of Prof. S. K. Brahmandkar, Advocate. Prof. R. M. Joshi will preside.

Remittances To The British Treasury.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 19 July 1930:—
Sterling purchases in India 4,720,000.

ARTISTS CONTRIBUTE TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of some prominent artists, sculptors, architects and photographers of Bombay, who sympathise with the Nation's cause, an amount of Rs. 251 was collected and forwarded to the Congress Hospital as a token of sympathy.

KARNATAKA WORKERS' MEETING.

At an informal meeting of Karnatak Congress Workers League, Canara Satyagraha Samiti and South Kanara National Workers' League it was proposed to form a central body to carry on the Congress work and to invite other Karnatak Associations in Bombay to send their representatives at a meeting to be held on 27th July, at 5 p.m. at 50, Hanuman Terrace, Lamington Road.

Further particulars can be had from Dr. R. M. Shamsi, Sheriwala Building, Babulnath Temple Road.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING

The Congress volunteers continued their picketing of toddy shops in the city and Dadar and Parel as usual on Tuesday.

The main activity of the Desh Sevikas was the picketing of toddy booths auction at the Town Hall on Tuesday noon. On account of this, they dropped their normal work in connection with the toddy shops which will be resumed on Wednesday.

"Street Angel" At The Empire

Those who had seen the "Seventh Heaven," a silent film shown in Bombay last year, will remember the charming little star Miss Janet Gaynor and her partner Charles Farrel whose performance won for the picture the photoplay gold medal. The same screen couple are seen again in the "Street Angel" now showing at the Empire.

It is a moving and fascinating drama of two struggling lovers, a street girl and a vagabond artist, who after a pathetic separations, are happily reunited. This pretty story is made all the more alluring by the tender romance and the pictorial beauty of the scenes in the background of Italy.

BARBHAYA MOHALLA RASHTRA SEVA MANDAL.

A meeting of residents of Barbhaya Mohalla will take place today (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Dr. Jethlal Vora at Matharbai Hall to start the above mandal.

"CONGRESS BULLETIN"

—:o:—

"War Council's" New Move.

In spite of the Viceregal Ordinance and the magisterial ban, the "Congress Bulletin" continues to be published daily, the present editor being Sjt. Babubhai Jhaveri.

To-day (Wednesday), a further step is proposed to be taken when a batch of Congress volunteers will go round the city and read out the "Congress Bulletin" at street corners.

14 YEAR OLD PICKETER.

—:o:—

21 Volunteers Jailed.

Twenty two Congress volunteers were placed on Tuesday afternoon before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of picketing in the Fort area. Twenty-one of them were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Dosbhai Chotabhai Patel, aged 14, was remanded to Children's Home for 8 days. The Magistrate told the accused that he would allow him to go if he would give an undertaking not to picket again. In case the undertaking was not given, he (Magistrate) would send the accused to the Government school for two years.

ACCUSED GIVEN TIME.

The accused did not make any reply, when the Magistrate remarked that he would give the accused one week's time to consider the matter, and remanded him to the Children's Home.

When the order was passed the accused was heard to remark that he was not prepared to give the undertakiny. The Magistrate said that his orders would stand till Tuesday next.

THEIR NAMES.

The names of the 21 accused sentenced are:—Harihar Arjun Kadam, Waman Shanker Varerker, Bapoo Abba Dave, Sitaram Tulsiram Davre, Sukharam Tukaram, Sidho Haji Sayedoo, Sitaram Baboo Rane, Shanker Satyabhai, Baboo Dhakoo Jadhav, Sakharam Ganpat, Mahadev Khando, Kalvoke, Rajaram Shanker, Satyanarayen, Mahadev Nana, Visram Sabaji, Manilal Tokarsi, Nilkeshav Gulabsingh, Srinivas Gopalacharar, Raghunath Balaji, Narayandas Hargovinddas, N. Krishna machari.

BACK FROM JAIL.

—:o:—

Mr. Narbheram Welcomed By Mandvi Citizens.

Mr. Narbheram Popat, the Captain of the Satyagrahi Volunteers, Mandvi alighted at Bori Bunder Tuesday at 3 p.m. after undergoing three months' imprisonment in Nasik Jail. Different Congress Volunteer Corps, "Vanar Sena," Prabhat Pherri Mandals and Desh Sevikas and the leading merchants of Mandvi, were present in large numbers to welcome him. There was a great rush on the platform, as the train bringing back Mr. Narbheram steamed in and the released Satyagrahi was greeted with national slogans.

After Mr. Narbheram alighted from the train he was taken in a procession which went past Crawford Market, Chakla Street and principal streets of Mandvi. At the Mandvi Congress Committee Office the procession was stopped and Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah congratulated Mr. Narbheram on behalf of Mandvi citizens. He was then garlanded both by Muslims and Hindus.

HOW CHEMBUR VILLAGE MAKES HISTORY.

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(Through Trombay Congress Committee).

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel paid a flying visit to Chembur. The visit was very unexpected as the news was received very late.

In spite of this and the inclement weather, people mustered in large numbers and no less than 500 persons assembled at Juswant Bagh to see and hear the Sardar.

He had a free talk with all. In his speech he paid a glowing tribute to the families of arrested persons and spoke in high terms about Dr. Lukmani who had shown so much courage in sending his wife to jail even in her old age.

He also appreciated the spirit of the young worker Mr. Patankar who had made so much sacrifice in the cause of the country and on whom the whole burden of his family was lying. He specially made a mention of Mr. Chembur kar's family, who had made a name in the history of India and who had almost all the members of their family in jail. In appreciation of Mr. Patankar's service Sardar personally visited his place and expressed his inability to see the families of the other arrested person owing to the bad health.

Two Satyagrahis Arrested.

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V. K. Rudra, a Satyagrahi volunteer, was arrested while accosting a sergeant near Whiteaway Laidlaws.

Haidersab Hindustani Seva Dal volunteer, was arrested while signalling by whistle the arrival of sergeant on the Girgaum Back Road and later released.

TODDY SHOP AUCTION PROVES A FIASCO AGAIN.

—:o:—

Bidders Surrender To Sevikas And Reason.

The Desh Sevikas scored another signal success on Tuesday and prevented the sale of 84 toddy booths in the city of Bombay, by auction, at the Town Hall on Tuesday.

Without having to picket the Town Hall, the Sevikas persuaded the bidders completely to boycott the auction sale with the result that no bidder turned up and the sale was again a dismal failure.

LARGE POLICE FORCE.

The Town Hall was literally guarded by a force of 50 constables armed with lathis, 25 Excise policemen and a number of sergeants under Superintendent Home. The Excise police lined the steps leading to the Hall where the auction was held, while the armed police were kept in readiness near the Old Custom House.

Long before 12 p.m., the time fixed for the auction, large crowds had thronged in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens and round about the Town Hall to witness the picketing operations of the Desh Sevikas.

UNDERTAKING GIVEN.

The crowds were rather disappointed to find that the Desh Sevikas did not post themselves at the entrance of the Town Hall, but a few of them stationed themselves in the Elphinstone Gardens. Later, when the crowds learnt that the bidders had given an undertaking to the Sevikas completely to boycott the auction proceedings, the crowds gave themselves up to loud cheering.

A little before the auction time, a large number of bidders came to the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, but they did not proceed to the Town Hall. An elderly Parsi persisted in attending the sale, but was persuaded to return home by some bidders.

WE THREE.

There were only three persons in the Town Hall at the time of the sale. The Collector of Bombay proceeded with the sale, but there was no bidder. Evidently the authorities were determined to go through the routine. The names of the booths along with the last year's offer for them were read one by one and even the usual procedure of calling "Ek War, Do War" was observed.

The auction sale of toddy shops, on the prelous day, proved a fiasco. They had expected better response to the sale of booths. These booths are sheds improved under toddy trees and there are 84 such booths in Bombay.

CORPORATION'S DECISION.

The decision of the Corporation not to allow toddy to be tapped from cocoanut trees standing in municipal plots has hit the toddy dealers very hard. It was stated by some that most of the booths are standing in municipal plots and owing to the decision of the Corporation, the toddy dealers would be deprived of their sites and also a good source of toddy.

The Excise Department expect a duty of Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per tree. The dealers recently offered a reduced rate of Rs. 5 per tree stating that the picketing movement had adversely effected their business.

DISASTROUS TO DRINK.

The combined effect of the last mill strike which had converted many workers into teetotalers by force of circumstances, and the picketing campaign started by the Congress, it is authoritatively stated, has been that the consumption of toddy has fallen down by 80 per cent. in Bombay.

The Excise Department tried to sell some booths by tenders, but they have only succeeded in disposing of two booths in Bombay to a party.

GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS FOR TERMS.

The licenses for the booths as well toddy shops in Bombay expire at the end of July. If the present deadlock continues till then, all the toddy shops and booths in Bombay will remain closed from August 1, and an era of "Dry Bombay" will commence. But it is stated that Government are making efforts to come to terms with the toddy dealers.

KEEPING TEACHERS FROM "DISLOYAL ACTIVITIES"

—:o:—

Govt. Circular And Bombay Municipal Schools.

CITY FATHERS TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION.

—:o:—

There was a breeze at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee held on Tuesday evening when Dr. M C Javle addressed a member "You idiot" and subsequently withdrew the unparliamentary term.

The subject of the heated controversy was a circular letter under the caption "Political movements—Undesirable participation by educational institutions" addresed by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Secretary to Government, to the Schools Committee.

KEEPING THE TEACHERS FREE FROM DISLOYAL INFLUENCES.

The letter stated:—"Government desire to impress on the governing bodies of all recognised educational institutions which are in receipt of grants under the Grant-in-aid Code that they are responsible for seeing that no member of their staff or establishment is permitted to take part in political agitation directed against the authority of the Government or to inculcate opinions tending to excite feelings of disloyalty or disaffection whether inside or outside the Institution under their control. They also require that the managers themselves should not allow their views on current political questions to affect their educational administration."

THE THREAT.

The letter concluded with the warning "If these conditions are not observed or if evidence is forthcoming that the students have been inspired with feelings of disloyalty or disaffection by their teachers or that the standard of discipline or the educational efficiency of the institution have been impaired the grant-in-aid are liable to be reduced or withdrawn."

"WE MUST SPEAK OUT OUR MIND."

Mr. M. N. Talpade asked for priority to consider the letter remarking that the matter was of a controversial nature. It had been brought to his notice that national flags were flying over Municipal schools, which in terms of the circular, might be considered objectionable. The matter was urgent and the Schools' Committee must speak out its mind.

"DOESN'T AFFECT US."

The Secretary to the Schools' Committee intervened and said that the circular only referred to Schools receiving grants-in-aid. The Municipality received grant under the Primary Education Act. There were only two Schools connected with the Municipality that received grant-in-aid and those were the Anjumani Schools which received only Rs. 8,000. The Committee received about Rs. 8 lakhs under the Primary Education Act.

Mr. Talpade said that if there was any doubt that the letter did not apply to the schools receiving aid under the Primary Education Act, he would suggest that the consideration of the matter be adjourned.

The Secretary: "I understand that another circular letter of the same type has been sent to municipalities and local bodies.

Mr. Killedar moved and Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the motion for adjourning the consideration of the matter because the question was important and must be fully considered.

WHAT IRRITATES JAVLE.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposing the adjournment opined that there was chaos and exclaimed "What are these Prabhat feris." "Our teachers are openly taking part in these deliberations."

Chairman (Dr. Vora): Don't speak on your own supposition.

Dr. Javle: "I know your sentiments in the matter."

Angry voice: "Don't make statements without knowing."

Proceeding Dr. Javle said it did not matter whether the circular letter applied to grants-in-aid or not. They were receiving money from Government and they should not postpone the consideration of the matter.

Mr. Talpade observed that the adjournment was asked the consideration of the circular involved many issues. Under Rule 11 which governed the teachers' conduct framed by the Municipality the teachers' could not take part in political movements only when this is likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties."

At the same time the Corporation passed another resolution permitting school teachers to become members of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Boman-Behram thought that the matter should be referred to a Sub-Committee.

Mr. Talpade agreed to the suggestion provided the whole Schools Committee was converted into a Sub-Committee.

Dr. M. C. Javle suggested that the Municipal Commissioner must be requested to attend the meeting as it will be the Corporation, which would have to decide the question finally.

AN INSULT.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad: 'It is insulting to suggest that the Commissioner is the Corporation. Does Mr. Javle want him here to influence the members?"

The latter remark was resented by Dr. Javle who shouted shame to Mr. Setalvad and added "You idiot."

When called upon by the Chair to withdraw the unparliamentary expression Dr. Javle refused to do so until Mr. Setalvad had taken back his words regarding the Commissioner's influencing the members.

After some persuation both the members withdrew their remarks.

It was decided that the matter should be considered by the whole Schools' Committee which will form itself into a Sub-Committee. Mr. Javle's proposal to invite the Commissioner to the meeting found no seconder and went by the board.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION

—:o:—

Bombay Cloth Merchants Meeting.

TO OBSERVE OR NOT TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

An important meeting of the cloth merchants of Bombay was held on Tuesday to consider the question of the closing down of the Mulji Jetha Market indefinitely as a protest against the general repressive policy of the Government. The meeting was called by the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants Association and over 400 members were present. After full five hours discussion the meeting was adjourned to-day for taking a poll on the amendment of Mr. Dharamsey Madhawjee to the main resolution. The poll would be taken to-day (Wednesday) meeting 1 and 5 in the Mulji Jetha Market.

The main resolution before the meeting was to the effect that in view of the general repressive policy of the Government the Mulji Jetha Market should be closed indefinitely from "Shravan Shudha" Ekam" (July 27).

There were five amendments to the main resolution two of which were negatived and discussion on the third amendment calling upon the Association to close down the Market for a month in conjunction with merchants dealing in Indian mill-made cloth, continued for hours and when finally votes were being taken a poll was demanded and the meeting stands adjourned.

HEAVY RAINFALL LIKE IN GUJRAT.

Poona, July 22.

Yesterdays depression has moved northwestwards and lies this morning near Kotah after causing widespread and locally heavy rain in West Central India, near Gujarat and South Rajputana. The unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay have developed into a depression near Sandheads.

Monsoon has been active in Burma and Orissa and in Malabar, West Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Sind and East and North Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, West Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Sind, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Deesa, Ajmer, Simla and Gulmarg a half; Mahabaleshwar six; Mercara three; Khandala and Mangalore two and Ratnagiri one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in West Central India and in east and North Punjab, increase in Sind, South and West Rajputana, Gujarat and in Malabar and extend along Ganjam Coast and in east Central Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy falls are likely in Gujarat, South Rajputana, adjoining parts of Sind and in Orissa during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

	Bombay, July 22. Rainfall at Colaba Point.	Fort.	J. J. Hospital.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of date 22-7-30	0.10	0.30	0.72
Total since 1st June to date	34.51	37.93	34.80
Total for the corresponding period of 1928	55.53	68.39	54.07
Total for the corresponding period of 1929	40.47	53.94	42.89

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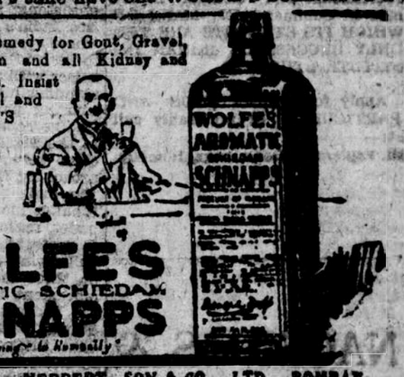

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"VARADCHA PATIL"

—:o:—

A New Social Drama On Bombay Stage.

"Varadcha Patil" is the title of a new Marathi play staged by the Anand Vilas Natak Mandali before a crowded house at the Elphinstone Theatre on Sunday. An intensely human story, it depicts the struggle of an emotional youth who strives to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor and has immense faith in his friends. He is beguiled into many schemes by his "friends." Too late he discovers that he has brought ruin on his father, a rich Patil of Berar who is called upon to pay his son's debts which run into lakhs of rupees. Then the hero Vithoba tries to be his worthy of his father and in order to help him out agrees to marry a rich actress whom he does not love. The plot is cleverly woven and the interest is sustained to the last by the humour and acting of the players. The two funny characters Lolakchand (a Marwari miser) and Nagerao enact their parts with credit. The drama ends with a significance sentence of Sakharam Pant by whose loyalty the Patil is saved who says "Hindus and Muslims let us unite and liberate our land from the bond of slavery."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JULY, 23, 1930.

FINANCES AND POLITICS.

—:o:—

Reviewing some remarks in the speeches of the Governor of Bombay and his Simla prototype, Sir George Schuster, anent the political situation in the country and its economic reaction, we noticed the fact that every ill in the country to-day is ascribed by these leading lights of the British bureaucracy to political agitation of the people. That the latter have been forced to adopt the present methods by the intransigeance of this tribe of impeccable officials that constitute themselves our guardians, trustees and mentors, is, of course, of no concern to Sir George or Sir Fredrick. If the trade is falling, and so the Customs receipts of the Government of India, it is due, says the Simla Sybil, to the present political movement; if exchange is unsteady, it is due, says the simpian oracle, to the machinations of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers; if there is a dacoity in Khira, it is due, says their inspired organ, to the Civil Disobedience Movement; if the rains are inadequate in the Nilgiris, and tigers visible near human habitation, it is due,—the seers of bureaucracy might say,—to the intrigues of the nationalists; very probably if there is a comet coming near the earth one of these days, it will be ascribed to the mutual attraction of all evil things, and so traced to the evil influence of the Civil Resistance movement. But because the bureaucrat sees red all around him, because he has not had the intellectual honesty to admit his own bungling, incompetence, and injury to Indian economic interests, is it any reason why the people of India, and the neutrals interested in the Indian economic possibilities, should not see the situation in its proper perspective? We, therefore, offer no apology for reverting to the question, and restating the unmistakable lessons of the present economic phenomena, both for the people, and those who claim to be the guardians of their interests, if they choose to learn them.

Sir George Schuster's main anxiety, obviously, is, and must be, for the realisation of his budget estimates—within a margin of error that is only the hall-mark of Indian bureaucracy. His last budget, imposing a heavy burden of taxation on utterly unsuitable articles and persons, deliberately seeking to raise a surplus, was bound to be fatal to Indian trade,—and even to Indian industry. That, however, is the last thing Sir George and his omniscient tribe would seem ever to recognise. The figures of trade are rapidly declining. The 1929-30 trade is poorer even than the poor trade of last year, and of the year before. There was no Civil Disobedience, or even the Boycott movement, in those days; and yet the trade position was anything but satisfactory. Sir George and Sir Fredrick would, of course, ascribe that to the "inevitable world causes". If charged with their Government's sins of commission or omission, they would make a most pathetic appeal to forget utterly such open sores as the Indian currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, though these may be responsible for 99 per cent. of the Indian economic 'malaise'. Having scientifically depressed our purchasing power by penalising our exports, Sir George deliberately adds, in the teeth of the Indian opposition led by the most moderate of Assembly members, a new burden in the shape of Imperial Preference of the largest single import of India. We know not which to admire most: Sir George's finance, or diplomacy? He kills two birds with one stone: alienates and antagonises India's best customer, Japan, whose sympathy might be an asset to us, and saddles the Indian consumer with a new burden, notwithstanding his already depleted purchasing power. And now Sir George comes forward and bewails to the Assembly that the failing trade returns point to an approaching and inevitable deficit in the budget for the current year! What a marvel of prescience, and sweet reasonableness! True, the Boycott Movement has been in full swing—only for the last two or three months. But could that movement have possibly affected the indents sent in January or February last, and executed so that the consignments in answer to these could not be received in India before May at the earliest? The April trade returns for imports show a fall of some 25 per cent. as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, and May returns exhibit a similar fall of 20 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The June returns are just out, and record a decline of 33 per cent. or more. Except the June returns, it is impossible to believe that any of the previous returns could have been materially affected by the Swadeshi Movement. But Sir George Schuster does not trouble himself with such trifles as accuracy or fairness in his inspired diatribes. The Customs duties of the Government of India, however, could not but suffer from these developments; but Sir George ought to have told his hearers that not all the Customs revenues are derived from import duties only; that the export duties on items like jute must be held to be unaffected by the present developments; that the decline in income from duties, like that on silver, must not chagrin him, because, if his declared intentions as regards the effect of this particular duty he had contemplated were genuine, the decline in silver imports ought to be welcomed by him. Altogether, however, the Customs revenue of the year must record a decline—we hesitate to say how much, though we think Sir George would build himself a record in optimism if he takes it to be less than 10 crores.

This must be as much encouraging to the sponsors of the intensive Swadeshi movement, as it must be distressing and disappointing to the hardened bureaucrat. But lest the former be unduly elated by the statement of the trade figures given above,—and we hasten to add the decline in the import trade with Britain is far more considerable than that in the total import trade of the country for the last three months,—the point must be emphasised that the bureaucracy is still in unshaken possession of all the key positions affecting Indian trade and finance. Were we to analyse the import schedule of India, we would find by far the larger percentage as being outside the range of popular action. We cannot, by voluntary boycott, affect the iron and steel imports, the machinery and other similar products of Britain, which enjoy an open or secret preference in the Indian market at the cost of the Indian taxpayer, and the orders for which are placed entirely at the initiative of the bosses of our bureaucracy. We can affect cotton imports, sugar to some extent, leather goods, perfumery, wines and spirits, tobacco, matches, motor vehicles of all kinds, silks and cinema films and watches, possibly medicines and drugs. But even in these, how much can Government undermine India's voluntary boycottt through their army and railway purchases, through their stores of all kinds and for all departments of the public service? Or, let us put the case differently. In how many of these cases have we already efficient, counteracting Indian industry to make our boycott an achievement entirely for our own benefit, and to the chagrin and confusion of the enemies of Indian freedom. Here is a lesson worth pondering over. Here is an argument—irresistible as it is unanswerable—for India's claim to have supreme control of her own fiscal policy, so that industries which we have today may not be strangulated by dodges like Imperial Preference; and industries which we yet have not may be developed by every means in the power of a truly nationalist Government of India. Boycott of foreign goods is, we repeat, effective already. Further: we must never forget that it is our only effective weapon peacefully to emancipate the country from political and economic subjection. But the scope for the boycott of British goods, by the purely voluntary action of the people, in opposition to the Government, is necessarily limited and Sir George Schuster, before he next blames the Indian agitator for the mischance of his Budget due to the fall in the Customs revenue, must remember this fact of elementary economics.

In other items of revenue, like the income tax, the Government of India will also suffer a further decline this year. Railways promise already to be no exception; and salt has already provoked the wrath of the Bombay bureaucracy. Perhaps, the total budgetted income of the Government of India may show, at the end of the financial year, a fall of 25 to 30 crores, out of an aggregate not revenue of some 130 crores. The Indian Government do not improve their own case by throwing the blame always and entirely on other shoulders. They will not mend their finances or their credit—political as well as commercial—simply by ignoring the basic elements of the situation. But Sir George is a determined man, even as Antony said "Brutus is an honourable man!" He will not abate a jot of India's military burden. On the contrary, he would invite his obedient Assembly—can we call the rump a Legislative Assembly after the usurpation of its functions by the Viceroy and his Ordinances?—to vote additional supplementary grants. His burden of interest will be constantly growing. If Sir George can help it, India will have to pay for her daring to wish to be free from his leading strings. He will float loan after loan,—now for current expenses, next for the purchase of Assam Bengal Railway, finally simply and solely for making up his budget deficit,—on a steadily rising rate of interest. 'Tant pis', if the Indian people will not subscribe to his patent devices for camouflaging the debacle. He will teach them to criticise his fiscal policy, or his predecessor's currency and exchange policy! He will profess to be ready to vacate his chair—and presumably also to forego his fat salary—and all the while work his will on India in the shape of piling up burdens of military expenditure, punitive police, special reward for meritorious (sic) service, interest charges, and budget deficits, central as well as provincial. The Indian people may never consider, may never realise, what little right he and his junta have to saddle them with debts and charges in this manner. Or, if they do, they will have no remedy in the eyes of the world, except to bear for ages to come the scars of the stabs Sir George and his company of bureaucrats choose to inflict upon them. Or, would they demand an account from the "trustee", at the bar of international judgment? Sir George, at least, seems to apprehend no such development; and, if he does, he is secure in his assurance that Britain will always manoeuvre to get any international organisation so far camouflaged as to record her wishes and obey them. But is that not precisely one more reason why the people of India should realise the value of international appeal, such as the one foreshadowed in a resolution reported to be before the United States' Senate?

VISAPUR.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association, has addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay protesting that the communique recently issued by the Director of Information regarding the arrangements in Visapur Jail "studiously avoids complaints which have been specifically made." He says: 'My Committee beg to remind Government that there was no reason to reopen the Visapur Jail which has already been notorious for its insanitary conditions and they feel that a few alterations here and there are not likely to improve the conditions. It is surprising that Government should not have found it possible to choose any other place for their requirements." The relatives of prisoners sent to Visapur Jail have complained that their inquiries did not meet satisfactory response from the authorities there. Why should Government not allay the considerable amount of public disquietude regarding Visapur by permitting Indians of position, men who enjoy public confidence, to visit the jail and make their report?

FRIENDS OF INDIA.

—:o:—

The very vivid protests that Messrs. Brockway and Beckett made in the House of Commons led to their suspension but the reasons which actuated them will evoke warm sympathy in this country. In an interview with the special correspondent of "Liberty" of Calcutta Mr. Beckett says: "Mr. Brockway and myself have been very much concerned ever since the trouble started in India". The efforts of these two courageous friends of India to raise a debate in the Commons on the Indian political situation have been scotched by the united conspiracy of the front Benches of all the three political parties in Britain. Mr. Beckett says that after he came in contact with the Nehrus during their stay in England he began to understand the "comradely spirit" of India. There is an abundance of this spirit in peace-loving India but the British stand in danger of losing the spirit of friendship by their refusal to understand India's natural demand that she must be mistress in her own house.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

—:o:—

Clad in a loin-cloth, poor, with empty hands,
Confronting Empire, unperturbed he stands,
A self-deluded Hindu! How absurd!
Great Britain can destroy him with a word.

Great Britain can destroy him?
So it can!
Imperial Rome once crucified a Man.
Rome once destroyed a "self-deluded" Jew,
Who dying said—"They know not what they do".

The "self-deluded" Jew whom Rome despised,
Later, by Rome, was apotheosized.
Mahatma! Saint! With all great souls allied!
Condemned to-day—to-morrow justified.
Dwight Bradley in the "CHRISTIAN CENTURY".

MR. HAIG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" who has made himself notorious for his misstatements enthusiastically wrote last week of the great ovation Mr. Haig received as he entered the Legislative Assembly. We are, unfortunately, not told how Mr. Haig came to merit such an expression of confidence and cordiality on the part of the Assembly. But the Home Member's performance during the last week very aptly justifies Mr. Jayakar's criticism of a Civil Servant that he is often neither Civil nor a servant of India. His defiant attitude which breathed bluff and bluster of the old Palmerstonian character, his defence of police excesses and the ignorance which he abundantly displayed in regard to knowledge of certain occurences in India afford an instructive explanation why the remarkable sincerity of the Viceroy's intentions does not find itself translated into the day-to-day handling of the present situation in India. He had the temerity to assert that the Picketing Ordinance has been justly administered in Bombay, which means that the human factor in the administration of any law should be eliminated. Mr. Neogy showed how incapable the Home Member was to form any independent judgment of his own regarding the incidents at Midnapore.

While studying the two volumes of the Simon Report, I got sick of swallowing the praise bestowed on the heaven-sent Indian Civil Servants. But consciously or unconsciously even the Simon Commission cannot help describing them as the "administrative machine" and speaking of their "mechanical efficiency". The late Sir Surendranath Banerjea once said that the efficiency of this service was conditioned by the extent to which the dust-laden files could assist them with precedents. Mr. Gandhi has been on their brains as the files do not provide any precedent how the Satyagraha movement should be met.

I wonder if Mr. Haig and other Civil Servants like him realise what India thinks of them. For the characteristically stupid answer given by Mr. Haig to Mr. H. P. Mody when the latter cornered him about the Bombay Millowners' requests last year to forbid picketing, he deserves to be declared incompetent for his job. How can the Government of India raise itself in the estimation of the public with an official of such short memory and proved incapacity? Such Civil Servants only confirm our belief that they would not be where they are but for the accident of their white skin and of India's misfortune to suffer England's domination.—Yours, etc.

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, July 21.

IS IT A BEAU GESTE?

—:o:—

PACIFISTIC ADVENTURE OF INDIAN LIBERALS.

(BY OSIRIS).

When Lord Cecil spoke the other day demonstrating how peace was being pursued with the aid of war-like measures by the European nations, his indictment of the Disarmament philosophers conveyed not only a sense of profound disenchantment and a dark suggestion of the cloudlet that is at this moment trailing over the European horizon with the menace of a Franco-Italian conflict, but a wisdom which is essentially of a universal applications.

STRATEGY.

The so-called peace-deputation exclusively formed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar presents certainly an Indian phenomenon of false peace but which would appear to have been elaborately staged with a definite tactical move in view that cannot possibly be connected with any genuine desire for peace. The circumstances surrounding the conception of the peace-move impress one with this fact much more effectively than can be done by criticism both hostile and favourable to the mission. That the Viceroy has disassociated himself from any responsibility involved in the course of the mission proves either that he cherishes no illusions in regard to inducing the Congress leadership to take part in the Round Table Conference or that he is playing a safe game in which he has nothing to lose, whatever happens, but something to gain. The Government's position, in any case, remains unchanged and is likely to be strengthened whether the mission succeeds or fails.

NOVEL EVANGELISM.

The attitude not only of interest but of active enthusiasm that has been adopted towards the two gallant Liberal politicians' peace-mission by the combined Anglo-Indian and Liberal Press and the assumption that the Vicerov has given his support to the plans of the mission, despite the proverbial good uncle's apparent anger, lend to the whole thing an aspect of the grotesque against the clear background of present-day political situation. It is easy enough to discover the evangelist's ecstasy in the prospects of Congress conversion to the so-called Liberal view. It is equally easy to trace the Viceregal interest in the missionary activities in so far as they actually form a part of his administrative policy. The Congress has unanimously declared the R. T. Conference as unthinkable unless its basis were changed in conformation with the Congress demand. The Government would naturally be only too glad to have the Congress determination weakened or a split in its ranks brought about with the assistence of the peace-mongers. The Government had offered no "beau geste" in the direction of "peace" that we know of and it does not expect one to be received from the Congress.

HEARTBREAK HOUSE.

It is, therefore, futile to expect Congress leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus to succumb to the so-called peace-proposals of the Liberal mission and forthwith to call off the Civil Disobedience movement. Even if these Congress leaders were agreeable to accept these proposals, it is highly doubtful if anything like representative Congress co-operation will be secured for the Round Table Conference. One should have thought, with due concession to the Indian Liberals' gift for constructive interpretation or eternal optimism (before which old Micawber's appears quite insignificant) that any intelligent person easily saw that the national movement could be really called off when its real cause was removed; try to bribe or break the Congress, if you can; but can it end the trouble which is sought to be so artificially treated?

The strain involved in our peace missionaries' task is severe enough to snap heart muscles stronger than Srijut Sapru's and Mr. Jayakar's.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY?

—:o:—

ENCOURAGING A GENERAL STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

(BY VITHALDAS K. BRUTA.)

I would earnestly warn the Indian public—and especially the commercial public of Bombay—against the insidious propaganda, that is being carried on against the Bombay mill industry particularly in the Anglo-Indian papers.

The old dame of Bori Bunder, and her Babe, are busy making out a case, that the Bombay mills are hard hit, by the Indian Nationalist propaganda—and that the other Indian mills, i. e., those at Ahmedabad also, are feeling the pinch—all due to Mahatma Gandhi's movement!

The Finance Member, Hon. Sir George Schuster, declared from his high seat in the Legislative Assembly, that the Indian mills would have been enjoying a boon by this time on account of the protectionist duties levied this year—but for (Mahatma) Gandhi movement.

The protection that was offered was the Imperial Preference, which was forced at the point of the sword as it were notwithstanding the protests of the majority of the elected representatives of the people: this issue was forced by the Government, when many of the elected representatives of the people had resigned, other members led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya resigned as a protest, against the high-handed action of the Government of India, in patronizing Lancashire Mills, at the expense of the Indian mill industry.

People have a long experience of the working of the official propagandists—as well as the under-currents in the management of the Bombay mills. The Old Dame of Bori Bunder wrote on Saturday, the 19th instant:—

"If the proposal now contemplated by the mills is given effect to, the number of operatives that will be thrown out of employment, by the end of next month, it is estimated, will be 50,000 without taking into account those, who will be rendered idle subsequent on the fate that will inevitably befall many other mills, besides these 30, if the present trade depression continues for some time."

NO GENERAL STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

I must earnestly warn the Indian public—that "The Times of India", has been playing a game in the interests of Lancashire, which is hard hit by the Boycott Movement in India. The Bori Bunder dame wants to have a general strike in the Bombay Mills. The paper talks of a "Textile Crisis."

Now, as a matter of fact, the movement of Boycott of Foreign Piecegoods, has always given the Indian mill industry, decidedly happier times, than it was enjoying before.

The Petit group of mills have been the "sickly child" of the Bombay mill industry for a very long time. It is a group which has been making losses.

The Sassoon group of mills have hardly made any profits—even in good years—owing to top-heavy expenditure.

If these mills do close, at all, they would do so, on account of internal reasons—which no reasonable man would fasten on Mahatma Gandhi's movement.

A BLACK CLOUD.

The main black cloud—against the Textile Industry all over the world—is the heavy depression in the raw cotton prices, which have turned the profits into losses for most of the mills, because the value of the goods has depreciated.

The Boycott Movements of 1906-07-08 and 1919-20-21 had brought rich harvests of profits to the Indian mills, including those in Bombay. The same prosperity would result from the present Swadeshi Movement—if the millowners of Bombay do not happen to be too impatient for profiteering.

A TIP TO THE MILLOWNERS.

Do not gladden the hearts of enemies of India—by closing the mills—and bringing a state of general mill "Strike" in Bombay. The millowners should remember:

(1) That India imports about 200 crores of yards of foreign piecegoods. India would gladly boycott almost all of the foreign cloth.

(2) The mills and handlooms would get an equal share of the foreign piecegoods trade in India—over and above their present sales! Bear that in mind.

(3) Indian people would have to clothe themselves any how—and the supply of hand-spun "Khaddar" would be wholly inade-

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Firing at Madras.

We have already referred to allegations of police excesses at Mymensingh in Bengal, Lucknow in U. P. and Gurdwara, Siganj in Delhi. Committees of inquiry composed of independent men who have nothing to do with the Congress or the Satyagraha movement have charged the agents of Law and Order with grave and serious offences committed without provocation and legal justification. Yesterday we published the report of the Commttee appointed by the Madras Mahajan Sabha to inquire into the shooting and other incidents in Madras on April 30. That Committee, presided over by an ex-Minister of the Madras Government, characterises the conduct of the police as "indefensible and barbarous". The allegations are serious and made by, among others, an ex-Minister whose deep sense of responsibility cannot be questioned at least by a Government of which he was a member. But we have no doubt that this report will meet with the fate of similar other reports. For, it has been decided that police, like kings, can do no harm. Yet we cannot help wondering with Pundit Malaviya how peace with the Congress is expected when heads of Government have not a word of censure against excesses of the police.

Toddy in Corporation.

The debate in the Municipal Corporation on Monday may or may not have made the mouths of our teetotal City Fathers' water—the voting on the resolution for stopping the tapping of toddy trees shows that it did not. But it must have sent them back rich with knowledge regarding the relative virtues and qualities of toddy and liquor, thanks to the speeches of those members who spoke from experience. We have no doubt that toddy is a better drink, as claimed by Messrs. Mody, Dalvi and Murzban, than liquor and less injurious. It may also keep its patrons only moderately—or shall it be progressively?—"cheerful". We grant all this. But it is difficult to agree with the argument of precedence in the matter of stopping the use of toddy and liquor—unless, of course, one accepts Mr. Murzban's challenge and takes more than a spoonful of toddy.

Fallacious and Absurd.

The Municipal Commissioner drew the attention of the City Fathers to the fact that the liquor trade and foreign liquor shops were left severely alone. Mr. Mody was more explicit: "So long as the liquor shops were allowed to flourish and exist, there was no meaning in their stopping the sale of toddy which was less injurious to health." In the heat of the moment they indulged in an obvious fallacy. But when the Desh Sevikas were defiantly asked to picket liquor shops the toddy lovers had gone a step too far. For, they were actually inciting people to commit what is now, according to the Bombay Government's interpretation of the Ordinance, an offence. As to the Commissioner's complaints that the Prohibition movement was the outcome of Civil Disobedience and that the Corporation would lose Rs. 50,000 a year if it did not make its contribution of toddy to ill-health and drunkenness, all we want to say is that he has forgotten the history of the Prohibition movement and moral objections to receiving money through tainted sources. The charge of "social tyranny" that he thought fit to prefer against prohibitionists of 'higher classes" is only to be stated to be condemned as absurd. Toddy may be a "nice drink". But toddyism in argument!

Political Ferment in Germany.

The sudden dissolution of the Reichstag is looked upon by the German Nationalist Party as a victory for their political manoeuvres and their satisfaction is further increased by the yielding of the Bruening Cabinet on a point which touched their 'amour propre'. Owing to President Hindenburg's refusal to participate in the celebrations in the Rhineland on the evacuation of the territory by the French troops, because the 'Steel Helmets" had been declared an illegal organisation there, the Bruening Cabinet had to yield and in order not to exacerbate further the Nationalist feeling cancel the prohibitory order against the 'Steel Helmets". President Hindenburg then agreed to be present at the celebrations. But the general electoral campaign is giving rise to acrimonious political clashes and in order to prevent street fights "knuckledusters, daggers and other weapons" are prohibited from being taken to political meetings. But the clashes are occurring daily between Communists and National Socialists.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS

Effect On British Trade.

LOSS OF £ 28.8 MILLION IN ONE MONTH.

On account of the Boycott movement in India, British trade has been hit hard, as can be seen from the following figures:—

Total Imports:—

	Millions.
May 1929	£103.4
May 1930	£91.0

Total Exports:—

	Millions.
May 1929	£67.4
May 1930	£51.0

Total loss of trade £28.8 Million in May!

Unemployment at the end of May:

May 1929	9.9 p. c.
May 1930	15.3 p. m.

HOW TRADE IS AFFECTED.

We give below the import figures:—

(Millions of £s)

1929	Food	Raw Mater-rials	Manu-factured Goods.	Total.
May	44.2	29.2	29.2	103.4
Dec.	46.8	31.2	27.8	106.6
1930				
Jan.	42.9	30.1	28.0	101.9
Feb.	37.3	24.0	25.8	88.2
Mar.	4.0	5.9	32.3	53.9
Aprl.	36.7	20.7	25.6	83.9
May	39.6	23.1	27.7	91.0

facture-

LOSS IN EXPORT TRADE.

Britain's loss in Exports is as follows:—

(In Millions of £s.)

	Food	Raw Mate-rials	Manu-factur-ed Goods	Total
		1929		
May	4.6	7.3	53.4	67.4
Dec.	4.9	6.2	44.6	58.4
		1930		
Jan.	4.6	6.9	44.7	58.3
Feb.	3.7	5.8	41.2	51.9
Mar.	4.0	5.9	42.5	46.9
Aprl.	3.6	5.4	36.7	46.9
May.	3.8	5.8	39.8	51.0

UNEMPLOYED.

May	1925	1927	1928	1929	1930
	10.9	8.7	9.8	9.9	15.3

INDIA—THE TOUCHSTONE.

—:o:—

Labour Party's Moral Crisis.

The "Christian Century" of Chicago received by this week's mail contains an editorial with the above title which after commenting on the Labour Government's policy of dealing with unemployment in Great Britain proceeds to discuss its handling of the Indian problem as follows:—

Even more, however, is the Labour party at the parting of the ways in its dealings with India. The "Christian Century" has already expressed its sympathy for the party in inheriting a problem so difficult of solution and of such importance to the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is no choice of labour that it should be required to deal with Indian Swaraj in the most determined form that movement has yet taken. And it is probably too much to hope that any Government carrying colonial responsibilities should adopt any method other than that which the Labour Government has adopted. Yet this method is in opposition to the finest ideals of the Labour movement. While it is difficult to tell just what is happening in India, because of the censorship in force there and the consequent passage of all news through Government channels, the very fact of this censorship is enough in itself to furnish a contrast with the point of view which Labour has previously maintained. And even through this censorship there are sifting reports which indicate that the policy of the iron hand being followed has not differed in any significant degree from that which would have been followed by a Tory administration.

Such a method of dealing with a people seeking freedom goes squarely against the instincts of at least four-fifths of the membership of the Labour party. It is not in accord with the unfettered opinion of the party's leaders. As long ago as 1906 Ramsay MacDonald was writing on the shortcomings of British rule in India and ever since then he has been a champion of a more liberal policy toward that country. The Philip Snowden who accepted indescribable obloquy as his portion rather than support a world war which grew out of the clash of rival imperialisms was no man to meet a campaign of non-resistance with the rifles of Sir Frederick Sykes. To those who have read the burning indictments of the capitalist order written by Sidney Webb, it is a melancholy sight to see the same man caught in the present struggle as minister of colonies.

Yet obvious as this moral incongruity is, very few Labourites are speaking out. A handful of members of the House of Commons have spoken. Here and there a local organisation of the party has expressed its uneasiness. But the party as a whole is silent. Why? Obviously because its idealism is, in this respect, still far beyond the view of the majority. Because to advocate any other policy than the strong hand would be to give rise to the cry of the lack of patriotism, and to lose office. On this there need be no misunderstanding. No Government could hold office in Great Britain which could be accused of "surrendering" to Gandhi. And any Government which could be so accused would be reviled to the limits of the vindictiveness of the commercial interests which, in the last analysis, represent the British stake in India which must be maintained.

But what of it? What if Labour should lose office? Would that be a fate worse than losing its own gospel? What will a party give in exchange for its soul? Labour is facing these questions to-day. It must answer them, one way or the other.

Under ordinary circumstances it hardly becomes those who are outside the boundaries of a country to critise the attempts at progressive action made by honest men within that country. Were the Labour party merely another political party, we might dissent from its procedures, but we would scarcely raise the sort of questions about that procedure which have been raised in this editorial. But the British Labour party is something more than another political party. Throughout the English-speaking world, at the least, it has become a symbol and a sign of hope to those who battle for the establishment of a better social order based on a more just and conscience-guided politics.

IMPORTANT

REPUTABLE FIRMS or PERSONS are invited to take over charge as CHIEF AGENTS of a sound company doing FIRE, MARINE and ACCIDENT BUSINESS. Very liberal terms and full facilities. Apply to Box No. 2563, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

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NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

—:o:—

6 P. C. Bonds At Rs. 100 Per Cent.

The Government of India, Finance Department, has issued the following Notification, regarding 6 per cent. Bonds:—

Subscriptions for an issue of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, will be received without limit of amount from the 28th July to the 6th August 1930 inclusive. Subscriptions may be in the form of cash or of treasury bills or of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930.

6 per cent. Bonds.— Issued at Rs 100 per cent. and repayable at par not earlier than 1933 and not later than 1936.

2. Date of Repayment.—If not previously repaid, the Bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th August 1936, but the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to repay the Bonds, or any part thereof, at par, on or after the 15th August 1933 on giving three calendar months' notice in the "Gazette of India"

3. Issue Price—The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the Bonds applied for.

4. Interest.—The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 15th August 1930. Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th February and the 15th August, and will be liable to income-tax.

Interest from the date of application to the 14th August 1930, inclusive, will be paid at the time of the issue of the new securities at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the nominal value of the Bonds.

CONVERSION TERMS.

5. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, will be accepted in subscription to the 6 per cent. Bonds, 1933-36, as the equivalent of cash at their full maturity valle, that is to say, at Rs. 100 per Rs. 1'0 nominal of the bonds tendered.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) due for the full half-year ending the 14th August 1930 on the 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, accepted for conversion will be paid at the time of the issue of the new securities in addition to the advance interest payable in accordance with paragraph 4.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

6. The Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(i) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(ii) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of promissory notes.

7. Applications for the bonds must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum.

8. Applications will be received at any of the following offices:—

(a) The Local Head Offices and Indian branches of the Imperial Bank of India;

(b) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma; and

(c) Any Government treasury.

9. Avolications may be in the form attached hereto, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the applicant and the treasury or subtreasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary payment in any of the forms mentioned below.

10. Payment may be made in any of the following forms:—

(a) In Cash or by Cheque.—Cheques accompanying applications presented at a Cocal Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer, or the Agent of the Branch, as the case may be. Cheques accompanying applications at a Government office should bCe drawn in favour of the Government officer to whom the application is presented.

(b) Tender of 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930, of which the nominal value is a multple of Rs. 100.

Applicants who tender bonds in payment must transfer such bonds to Government (a) in the case of Promissory Notes by endorsing them with the words "Pay to theP Governor-General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness.

(c) In Indian Treasury Bills: At the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Baank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and at the Cawnpore, Lahore, Karachi and Rangoon branches of the Bank, Indian treasury bills payable at the place of presentation of the application will be accepted as cash as follows:—

(i) Bills maturing up to the 31st August 1930 at their face value "less" discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the unexpected portion of the currency of the bills,

(ii) Bills maturing on or after the last cm ywfpcmf cwfmwy m the 1st October 1930 up to the 31st October 1930 at their face value "less" discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unl expired portion of the currency of the bills.

(ii) Bills maturing on or after the 1st November 1930 at their face value "less" discount at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bills.

If the discounted value of the treasury bills tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent of the bonds applied for, the tenderer will receive in cash, at the time of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the treasury bills tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of such issue price.

11. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16 per cent. to recognised brokers and bankers on applications for bonds bearing their stamp.

12. Applications accompanied yb subscriptions in cash and in "6 per cent." Bonds, 1930, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India. Cash subscriptions should be made at the rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.

Advance interest and cash payments due in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 above will be paid by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India by means of rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by the Bank if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription.

The London Office of the Imperial Bank of India will send advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them, and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

Mr. Sastri Warns Britain.

—:o:—

To Flout Intelligentsia Is To Involve Both Countries In Strife.

LONDON, July 22.

"To flout intelligentsia while satisfying the Princes, the British the minority communities and the Services is to involve Britain and India in a strife of which none can see the end," declared Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, criticising the Simon Report in an address at the East India Association.

Mr. Sastri declared that the form of self-government envisaged by the Commissioners was nothing like Dominion Status. He referred in this connection, especially to the proposals regarding the Army and Indian States and declared that the former by depriving India for ever of the means of self-defending had denied her the power of exercising the right of secession and thus ruled out the possibility of Dominion Status.

WORSE THAN BUTLER REPORT.

Mr. Sastri contended that proposals relating to the States would involve the existence side by side of two final authorities in India. Mr. Sastri asserted that the Commissioners had shown even greater regard for the Princes susceptibilities than the Butler Committee.

Examining the federal scheme, Mr. Sastri declared that the introduction of responsibility in the centre was essential and all the parties and communities in India, even the Princes, were united on it. Mr. Sastri approved generally the provincial proposals while dissenting from the suggestion that an official should be appointed as Minister.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY?

(Continued from page 6.)

quate for 315,000,000 people.

HAPPIER TIMES COMING.

I say most emphatically:—

(1) That happier times are in store for all "well-managed" Indian mills.

(2) Those who can may buy cotton at the present rock bottom prices—which are below the cost of production.

(3) It has been mentioned, that the Indian mills have in all 1,87,000 bales of cloth on hand—of which 30,000 bales have been sold. The merchants would surely take deliveries, as the holidays are coming up next month, and trade would surely improve—because foreign orders for cloth have been entirely stopped. Indian mills produce 150,000 bales a month—hence, the stock is not too heavy.

LANCASHIRE MILLS HARD HIT.

The Lancashire mills are hard hit by the Indian boycott of foreign piecegoods.

Many spindles and looms there are idle—and the mills there have been enjoying frequent holidays—though we don't believe a press report, that 400 Textile Mills in Britain have entirely stopped.

A well-known financial paper of New York says:—

"Belfast linen spinners have joined the cotton industry in curtailment, and Britain's unemployment crisis grows steadily worse."

Indian Boycott steadily tells. The British exports of piecegoods have suffered a loss of 280,000,000 yards already.

"Advance" Editor To Be Arrested.

SUBASH BOSE HUNGER STRIKING.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Police raided the "Liberty" office and the "Advance" office simultaneously last night, when a few copies of the Sunday issue and manuscript news containing Srimati Basantidevi's appeal regarding picketing were seized. The Editor of the "Advance", against whom there was a warrant of arrest, could not be arrested as he was absent.

The "Liberty" understands that Mr. Subhas Bose is on hunger strike since yesterday in sympathy with other political prisonenrs in the Alipur Jail.—Free Press.

SIMLA OBSERVES HARTAL

—:o:—

Protest Against Arrest Of Congressmen.

SIMLA, July 22.

The Indian bazar in Simla is observing hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest yesterday of the Congress Secretary, Mr. N. L. Varma, and 20 Congress volunteers. The schools were picketed successfully. Batches of boys paraded the bazar singing national slogans. The Court where Mr. Varma was being tried was overcrowded.—A. P.

BHENDI BAZAR SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

No Enquiry To Be Held.

ANXIETY ABOUT I. M. S

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons Mr Benn informed Major Graham Pole that he had not yet received Government of India's views on the resolution of conference of representatives of Provincial Governments and medical faculties at Delhi in June on the subject of recruitment for Indian Medical Service.

Mr. Freemantle urged Mr. Benn to insist that there should be no degradation in the service which had done much for keeping European standard.

Mr. Benn said he would be unable to make a statement until he had received Government of India's views.

BHENDI BAZAR SHOOTING.

Replying to Maj Graham Pole who asked whether an inquiry was being held into the incidents at Bhendi Bazar on 26th May, following coroner's jury's verdict Mr. Benn said no further inquiry was contemplated and drew attention to the communique of 29th May setting out facts.

Mr. Benn informed Commander Kenworthy that no Indian Officers had passed through Camberley and Quetta Staff Colleges and none was at present attending courses in them. He added that Indian Officers were generally yet too junior for courses which they would reach in due time.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Freeman that he had no further information that had appeared in Government of India's communique regarding consultation between the Viceroy and non-official members of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Benn replied to Mr. Somerville he was unable to add to what had appeared in press regarding Indian Political leaders' visit to Mr. Gandhi.—Reuter.

—:o:—

MARROTS' WATERPROOF.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am sorry my letter of the 11th instant invited a protest.

From the announcement appeared sometime back in your esteemed paper and the advertisement of Messrs. K. C. Marrott that followed, I was led to believe that the firm dealt in non-British water-proofs only. But out of my experience stated in my last letter and from the letter of Messrs. Marrott's Solicitors appeared in the "Chronicle" issue of the 17th instant, I now understand that they are dealing in British made waterproofs also.

Evidently my original knowledge was a misapprehension.

I assure you Sir, that my intention in writing my letter of the 11th instant was only to let the public know the fact that Messrs. Marrott deal in British made water-proofs also and not to let the firm down in public estimation.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN THOMAS.

Chembur, July 22.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Biulding 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, July 22.

Previous Closing Rate	13.22
To-day's Opening Rate	13.17
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	13.26
Difference	plus.04

Broach Expectation J-A Rs. 190
Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 223

LIVERPOOL MARKET. OCTOBER.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 22.

Previous Closing Rate	7.04
To-day's Opening Rate	6.90
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closng Rate	6.97
Difference	—.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 22.

Silver	16-0-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	15-14-9
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of Market: India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 22.

1st Settlement	46 3 0
2nd Settlement	46 12 6

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN SCINDIA AND FALL IN TATA STEEL.

Narrow Trading.

Bombay, July 21.

Business in forward is closed but cash section is slowly becoming interesting. The market is mostly quiet and trading is narrow. There was good demand for Scindia shares which improved to Rs. 8/5 but Tata Steel Second Pref. shares declined to Rs. 59/8 on selling pressure. Bank of India shares are firming up. To-day's quotations are as under:—

TEXTILE SECTION.

Apollo Mills	4-4
Currimbhoy	85-0
Dawn Mills	550-0
E. D. Sassoon	0-5½
Elphinstone	7-0
Hindustan	1750-0
Indian Manfg.	1170-0
Kastoorchand	6-8
Khatau	85-0
Laxmi	1200-0
Manekji Petit	750-0
Murarji	500-0
Model Nagpur	83-12
New City	65-0
Premier	0-10
Sassoon Silk	65-0
Sholapur	1150-0
Shapurji	6-0
Tata Mills	30-0
Vishnu	2000-0

CEMENT AND MANGANESE.

Gwalior Cement	60-0
Katni Cement Def.	650-0
Punjab Cement	9-6
Shahabad Cement	141-4
United Cement	50-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Br. Burma Petrol	3-1½
Bombay Burma New	225-0
Bombay Steamer Pref	195-0
Bombay 8 p.c. Deb.	102-0
Bombay Telephone	47-8
Bombay 8½ p.c. Deb.	50-4
Jupitor Insurance	7-12
McKenzies	85-0
New Ind. Assurance	17-12
Port Canning	555-0
Oriental	1700-0
Scindia Steam	8-3
Tata Construction	34-0
do 1st. Pref.	134-0
do 2nd. Pref	59-8
do Oil	12-8
Vulcan Insurance	6-2

BANK SECTION.

Imperial F. Paid	1233-12XD
do P. Paid	302- 8XD
Bank of Baroda	69- 0
do India	81- 8
Bom. Prov. Co-op.	56- 0
Central Bank	15- 4
Eastern Bank	75- 0
Union Bank	3- 1¼

HYDRO AND ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	114-0
Andhra Valley Ordy	617-8
Andhra Valley Pref.	990-0
Andhra 8 p.c. Deb.	108-8
Bombay Tram Pref	65-8
Karachi Electric	151-0
Surat Electric	122-8
Tata Hydro Pref	1021-4
Tata 8 p.c. Deb	106-2
Tata Power Ordy	476-4
Tata Pref	1122-8

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	805-0
Amritsar Patti	113-0
Central Provinces	87-0
Dhond Bharamati	88-0
Guzerat	69-0
Hoshiapur Doab	71-0
Larkhana	88-0
Mandhra Bhon	60-0
Mymensing Rebate	84-0
Mymensing Gtd.	85-0
Pachora Jamner	72-0
Sara Sirajgunj	71-0
Sialkot Naroval	90-0
Sind Light	51-0
Tapti Valley	682-8
Upper Sind Light	71-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Easier Tendency.

Bombay, July 22.

The New Loan is expected every day and various unfounded rumours about the terms are afloat. 3½ per cent. paper opened at Rs. 62-14 and declined to Rs. 62-8. 5 per cent Loan also eased off to Rs. 100-5. There is a fine volume of business in these loans but other securities although are reported to be easy, it is becoming difficult to place any fresh business. Until the terms of the new loan are out, the market seems to remain irregular. To-day's quotations are as under:—

LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX.

	Rs. a.
3½ p.c. G.P. Notes Ready	62- 8
do Sett.	62- 6
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	74-10
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89-14
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	75- 0
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	95- 6
4½ p.c. 1955-60 Loan	86- 4
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95- 0
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	96- 2
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97- 4
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	103- 8
6 p.c. 1956 Karachi Port Trust	103-4

(INCOME-TAX FREE)

	Rs. a.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	100- 5
5 p.c. Sett	100- 7
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100- 2
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	110- 3
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	100- 7
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	102- 7
6½ p.c. 1935 B.D. Loan	104-14
7 p.c. 1931 Mysore Loan	101-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 22.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62|7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74|14.

4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|2.

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86|8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|1.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|1.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 100|5.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|3.

6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74|8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 73|4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|4.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 90|12

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|8.

Forward Rates 1st August Settlement:—

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62|6|0.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 22.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32
July/Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 July/Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 926
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 87

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 102 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York London 4.86 5|8 21st inst.
Shanghai London 1/6 3/16 22nd inst.
Japan London 2/0 5/16 21st inst.
London Paris 123.60 21st inst.
London Belgium 34.800 21st inst.
London Switzerland 25.03 21st inst.
London Italy 92.90 21st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4-5-1 1'2 19th inst. £4-5-9 1|2 21st inst.

Silver London Ready 15 7|8 19th inst. 15 15|16 21st inst.

Silver London Forward 15 3|4 19th inst. 15 13|16 21st inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 1|2 19th inst. 34 3|4 21st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 7|16 per cent 19th inst. 2 15|32 per cent. 21st inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent 19th inst. 2 3|4 per cent. 21st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1|4 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 1'2 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

—:o:—

5 per cent. 1945-55 100|4 0.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. Very little doing. India a small buyer.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 22.

3 months 15|32 per cent.
6 months 2/3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 3/1/2 per cent.
One month 3/1/2 per cent
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Quiet.

SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY

INFANTONE

The Best Indian Tonic Syrup for Babies.

(For Samples and Literature)

Apply to:—BELIRAM & BROS.,
Princess Street, : : : BOMBAY 2.

"ARGO"

Is a highly refined 100% pure vegetable cooking OIL, untouched by hand throughout its manufacture.

ARGO OIL fried foods in cooking do not absorb oil and when ready to serve, are ALWAYS EASILY digested.

Can be had from all leading grocers at the following prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
37 lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
24 „ „	5	2	0	„ „
48 „ „	2	12	0	„ „
2 „ „	1	5	0	„ „
1 „ „	0	12	0	„ „

Distributors:—
CORN PRODUCTS CO.,
Central Bank Bldg., Bruce Street,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUTH INDIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Head Office P. O. Box No. 76, MADRAS.

WANTED persons having previous experience in Life Insurance to undertake the Chief Agency work in each of the Districts of Bombay Presidency. This is a purely Indian concern managed by Indians with National outlook. Liberal terms will be offered to really capable men:—

Apply stating business that can be guaranteed to:—

K. C. PANDALAI & Co., Managing Agents.

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Industrialising your poor Benighted Mother-Land.

You serve nation by encouraging Indian Concerns. Here is the opportunity for safe investment in a purely Indian Concern,

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POONA 1."

CHAIRMAN:—The distinguished Indian Leader: Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

The Company will manufacture Gramophones and produce Indian Films of Historic interest on a sound scale.

For full particulars, please apply for Prospectus. Application from influential gentlemen for selling Shares invited.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
July 22.
Jalatarang, Vakins, Rangoon.
War Hindoo, Williams, Abadan.
City of Wellington, Spencer, Liverpool.
Neidenfels, Unger, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
July 23.
Benton, Odan, Aden.
Barjora, Toreson, Busreh.

LOADING.
July 22.
Steamer Neidenfels for Hamburg.

S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalatarang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S War Hindoo:—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer War Hindoo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S City of Wellington:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Wellington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Neidenfels:—The L Edward Ld. steamer Neidenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Benton:—The G T Coy's steamer Benton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Adden, with ballast.

S S Barjora:—The B. I S. N. Coy' steamer Barjora, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

TUESDAY, 22ND JULY 1930.

1 Tottori Maru, Karachi, 22-7, N. Y. Kaisha.
2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26-7 E D Sassoon & Co.
8 Ockenfels Dunkirk, 26-7, L Edward Ld.
6 Lauterfels 3849, NF, 24-7 L Edwards.
8 Ockenfels Dunkirk, NF, L Edwads.
10 Karapara, Durban, 30-7 M M & Co.
11 Trekieve, Karachi 26-7, M M & Co.
12 Arabia, Genoa 1-8, L. T. & M. Italiana.
14 Genova, Genoa, 25-7, L T and M Italiana.
15 Riouw, Sourabaya 22-7, T. Morrison & Co.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.
17 Banu, Carnegia, Workington, 25-7, J. Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bahadur Calcutta, N.F. Morrison & Co.
2 Cl. Macbride, Coast Ports 24-7 J Finlay and Co.
3 Barjora, P Gulf 23-7 M M & Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah 25-7, M M & Co
6 Jalarashmi, Rangoon, 25-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore, Japan 25-7, M. M and Co.
10/11 City of Kimberley, Madras 23-7 F F Campbel & Co.
12/13 Gurna, N.F. 23-7, M M and Co.
15 Janaki, Karachi, 20-7, M S Co.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Chinkoa, Calcutta N.F. M M & Co.
B Nurjehan, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
C/R Ahmedi, Karachi, 23-7, S Hassum and Co.
D/E Jalatarang N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 23-7, T. Morrison and Co.
N Canara, Rangoon, 24-7, M M and & Co.
K Bandra, Busrah, NF, M M & Co.
L/M Dalgoma NF NF M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 28-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 1-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.

FROM HAMBURG
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.

FROM GENOA
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 21-8 8: E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK
City of Newcastle 28-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDENG DATE.
Potter 22-7-30.
Fauterfels 22-7-30.
Gurna 21-7-30.
Vasna 21-7-30.
Oostrappelle 21-7-30.
Kalavati 21-7-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shinoki Maru 22-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Eliora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 24-7-30 J F & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, NF, L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.
Oekenfels NF L Edward.
Konderkerk 26-7-30 E D Sassoon & Co.
Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ld.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Potter 24-7-30 L Edward Ld.
City of Kimberly N.F. F. F Campbell & Co.

FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.
Genoa, 25-7-30, M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Vasna, 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Alipore, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi NF S S N Co.
Canara, 24-7-30, T M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Lauterfels, 24-7-30 L Edward Ld
Trekevia, 26-7, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 24-7-30 T M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 3,594 Last J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, 3851 Karson, L Edward Ld.
City of Kimbelry 3890 Manclape F F Campbell & Co.

FOR RAMSURG.
Ockenfels 4,681 Diesk L Edward Ltd.
Kondekerk 3,633, Baker, E D Sassoon and Co.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ld.

FOR KARACHI.
Trekavie, 3,231 Kent, M M & Co.
Lanterfels, 3849, Yager, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 4,003, Bongamino M Italiana.
Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Alipore, 4,231, Dawson, P and O S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, 1,877, Hughes M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 2,157 Kavi T M & Co.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.
Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM
Baron Napier 2,217 Maclay, James Mackintosh Co.
War Hindo 3,337 Williams A. P. and Co.
City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N and Co.
Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ld.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 22.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—74 bales animal skin, A E Alumenthal 34 bales animal skin, L Hassam; 11 bales animal skin, M Esmail; 2 bales animal skin, H Joomabhoy; 13 bales animal skin, M Nissim; 8 bales animal skin, Cox and King Ld. 800 cwts groundnut seed, M. Bhuta & Co. 92 cwts mowrah meal, A Dawa and Co.; 105 cwts turmedic K Harjiwan and Co, 3 cwt brassware Thos Cook & Sons.

6For Marseilles:—3 bales animal skin, A E Blumathal.

For Bristol:—12 bales animal skin, A E Blumanthal.

S S Lauterfels for Hamburg:—826 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Neidenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed oil cakes H K. Oomerbhoy;

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co.

S S Kondekirk for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ld. 55 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwt ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 100 cwt gum Arabic, V D Ladaya and Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw etaoin&; shrdlu cmfwyp xzb fly K Visram & Co. 875 cwt bones, A Dawa & Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 110 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.

For Antwerp:—330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand; 110 bales hemn S Parmanand 8000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw, Anglo Siam Corporation.

For Dunkirk:—614 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld. 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Bremen:—100 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Tredieve for Dunkirk:—240 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—340 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For London:—5032 cwts ground nut oil cakes, Steel Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, Rathi & Co. 55 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha & Ld. 55 bales cotton raw Birla Bros. 55 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ld. 630 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Naples:—1 Pot Palma Rose Oil, Volkart Bros;

For Simyrna:—31 bales cotton yarn, Aruhold & Co.

For Port Said:—15 bales cotton yarn, Aruhold & Co. 10 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Allexandretta:—4 bales cotton twist, Phoenix Mills Ld.

S S Arabia for Marseilles:—600 cwt, ground nuts, 1200 cwt castor seed, 280 cwts mustard seed, 1,000 cwts, gingelly oil cakes, Volkart Bros., 100 cwts myrabollam, C. Jivanlal & Co. 6,000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss & Co. 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 14,000 cwt, groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 5,000 cwt castor seed, Birla Bros.; 201 cwt castor se

201 cwt turmeric K Harjivan & Co. 56 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co.; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—5700 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 10,000 cwts linseed Birla Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—75 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co. 500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha & Co. 500 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

For Nagasiki:—400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.;

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Hongkong:—28 cwts fish mows, R Dhanji & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 22.

S S Tottori Maru, Agents N Y. Kaisha Ld.:—

From Nagaya:—65 cases looms, 42 cases glassware, 122 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—25 cases cotton yarn, 202 cases cotton shirting, 87 cases cotton goods, 35 cases rubber goods, 281 cases glassware, 273 cases brass ware, 600 kegs lead, 40 kegs dye stuff.

For Kobe:—30 cases silk yarn, 115 cases strawboards, 85 cases glassware, 19 cases camphor.

From Moji:—701 cases glass ware, 51 cases straw boards.

From Shanghai:—20 cases silk yarn, 123 cases silk goods, 175 cases cotton yarn, 1121 bags peas, 90 bags seasamum seeds, 12547 bags beans, 1096 bags tea.

From Hongkong:—10 cases glass ware, 50 cases sugar candy, 1378 bags beans, 100 cases Fire crackers.

From Canton:—450 bgs cassia, 400 bags mats, 100 bags sugar candy, 80 cases mats.

From Singapore:—2516 bags sago uour, 40 bags Damar batu, 1,004 bags Rottan.

From Colombo:—28 cases wine, 1077 bags tea.

S S Vasna. Agents M M & Co.:—

From Busrah:—63 box species, 100 bags Hartuman, 633 bags wheat 600 bags dates.

From Karachi:—3330 bags wheat 415 bags gram, 71 bags uour, 162 wheat jour, 13 bags gum, 86 bags kishmish, 12 bags fish mawra, 100 bags rice.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.
Bombay, July 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 437|- per ton. Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560|- per ton. Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80|- per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 22.		
Central India	210	Bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	63	"
Berar	336	"
Compta-Dharwar	1,126	"
Western-Northerns	260	"
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	62	"
Cotton	2,057	"
Wheat	2.809	Cwts.
Linseed	2.780	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	629	"
Gingellyseeds	14	"
Groundnuts	3,069	"
Castorseeds	856	"
Rice	3.712	"
Myrabollams	97	"
Cottonseeds	447	"
Mowraseeds	423	"
Gram	212	"
Joowar	1.926	"
Bajree	839	"
Coal	1.725	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 22.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 41|6; Lowest Rs. 41|1|6; Closing Rs. 41|2|6.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 22.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September. This Year.
Khandesh	....	294,146
Central India	210	404,041
Barsi and Nagar	....	261,199
Hyderabad-Gaorani	63	91,216
Berar	336	728,436
Central Provinces	....	405,861
Total Oomras	609	2,184,899
Dholera	....	198,562
N.-W. Provinces	....	139,313
Rajputana	....	57,377
Sind-Punjab	....	152,339
Broach	....	284,146
Coompta and Dharwar	1,126	148,47
Westerns-Northerns	260	66,279
Cocoanada	....	102
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	62	40,961
Persian	....	704
American	....	13,292
Egyptian and African	....	120,896
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	858
Total	2.057	3,408,243

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 22.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-	1st Sept. to 17 th July. This year.
Europe	946	852 108
Japan & China	2,600	1,425 765
Coast Ports	10	22,844
Up-country by Rail	....	114,909
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Total	3,556	2,467,550

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IF EUROPE WERE GOVERNED FROM ARCHANGEL!

Slocombe Attacks The Rocks Where Viceroys Are Imprisoned.

Attacking the system of changing Government headquarters to Simla for seven months in a year, Mr. George Slocombe writes in the "Daily Herald":—

From this Himalayan isolation, in a remoteness spiritual as well as physical, and encircled by the silent hills upon which the sun rises and sets with a sudden splendour, for seven months of the year the Viceroy and his Council govern India.

The system has much to be criticised even in a time of tranquillity. The Central Government closes touch with the Provincial Governments.

It loses all visual contact with the nation. It is but dimly aware of the emotions, the rumours, the hopes, the despair that sway the countless multitudes below.

No English newspapers are published in Simla. Those of other cities arrive one day, two days, three days late.

The majority of Government officials and all members of the Legislative Assembly when in session glean their first tidings of the outside world from a chief of condensed news telegrams distributed by a news agency, often heavily censored and always denuded of all political flavour.

NARROW CIRCLE.

The Home Department receives and transmits to the Viceroy a telegraphed summary from the Provincial Governments, but owing to the vast distances and difficulty of communications no adequate report on any situation is available until several days have elapsed.

It is as if Europe were governed from Archangel.

An Olympian aloofness from the scenes of conflict has some advantages. It may be argued that Simla encourages calm judgment and undisturbed reflection.

But this Himalayan inaccessibility also breeds a certain fine aristocratic disdain. It stimulates the reason and not the imagination—the head and not the heart. And it is above all a change of heart that Mr. Gandhi demands of us.

The Simla system with its severe social code, separated from the passionate world by a barrier of grim hills, tends more and more to imprison successive Viceroys within the narrow circle of their Council.

SATYAGRAHA AND SUCCESS.

Mr. Haig's Admission.

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly the other day Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), who represents the Bombay Liberals, observed: "I have never been the last to express my condemnation of the Civil Disobedience movement. I see clearly how it is going to end. Whatever its advocates may say, it is doomed to failure, and if we did not think that it was doomed to failure, then the majority of my honourable friends behind me would be with this movement." Sir Cowasji added that that is why his friends were prepared to adopt another method, namely, the Round Table Conference, "which we know, has chances of success." Before we deal with the general principle of Sir Cowasji's argument we may call attention to an important fact. The Viceroy's statement of November in which the goal of Indian constitutional reform was explicity stated to be Dominion Status, and the Round Table Conference was announced. was intended primarily to conciliate the Satyagrahis. We use the word in preference to Civil Disobedience, because to our mind, the movement is much more than that. Indeed, Civil Disobedience is only a temporary phase and by no means an integral part of Satyagraha. Mr. Srinivasa Sastry who notwithstanding his politiial affiliation, never shrinks from speaking the truth, said as much at the meeting of the Liberal Federation in Madras. It is true that the Congress leaders wanted a definite assurance that the attitude of the Government at the Round Table Conference would be in favour of its formulating a schemes of Dominion Status, and as this was not fonthcoming, they adopted their own line at the National Congress held at Lahore. The Round Table Conference is, then, not an original idea of Sir Cowasji's friends. As for its chances of success, he surely knows that Liberal leaders have declared that these depend very much on Congressmen being persuaded to send representatives to it.

The Government of India in their weekly summary of events to the Secretary of State have noted that the failure of the civil disobedience movement is giving rise to revolutionary violence in certain parts of the country. In their last weekly report they state that "it is reported that in Bengal the whole Civil Disobedience movement is on the decrease, but tendency towards violence is increasing and there are signs that the terrorist party may become more active." We are sure that Sir Cowasji does not look upon this as a wholesome sign, but that is the alternative whiuh Mahatma Gandhi foresaw that he had to face, and he sought to do so by means of the Satyagraha movement. In so far as that movement has succeeded in keeping in check the violent revolutionary movement, it has achieved its main object, and cannot, therefore be said to have failed. This is not all. The movement can claim that it has been successful in another respect. Non-violence, to use Mahatmaji's words, is the sheet anchor of the movement. And we have official testimony that it has in large part kept to this principle. "I freely admit," said the Home Member of the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday, "that in the majority of cases there has been a method of non-violence though there are cases in which non-ciolence has completely failed." Mr. Haig tried to make out that this was a clever ruse on the part of Congressmen to place Government in a dilemma.

TIS TRUE OBJECT.

"They rouse the sympathy of a large number of people, who would not ordinarily sympathise with the Congress, by the very fact that Government must either acquiesce or resort to methods of force." There is a third alternative which, of course, does not occur to the burcaucratic mind, namely, to make Government responsive and responsible to public opinion. If this alternative were adopted, the whole force of Satyagraha will be available in support of instead of in opposition to Government. It is the inability even of a Viceroy of Lord Irwin's calibre to perceive this simple remedy, that constitutes the tragedy and is responsible for all the suffering and hardship of the present deadlock. This however, is by the way. Our purpose in calling attention to Mr. Haig's admission, is to show that the Satyagrahis have succeeded in adhering to their non-violent principle in the majority of cases. As for the minority of cases in which they do not appear to have done so, many have been often wrongly imputed to them as they are really acts of onlookers. The few real cases of Satyagrahis resorting to violence only show that while the spirit is willing the flesh is weak. Satyagrahis will be the first to condemn such defections. In these two important objects of theirs, namely, keeping in check revolutionary violence and maintaining non-violence, Satyagrahis have succeeded. Wherein lies their failure? True, they have gone to prison wihout defending themselves and have been beaten with lathis and subjected to other hardships. But it must be remembered that the "Satyagrahis" themselves fully expected to suffer and in suffering too, therefore, they have only succeeded in their object.

Sir Cowasjee spoke of the inevitable failure of the Satyagraha movement because he has not rghtly apprehended its objects. We have shown above that so far from having failed it has succeeded to a very considerable extent in three of its principal objects. It is succeeding likewise in its great objective of teaching the people to be masters of their own destiny. Self-government, whether Dominion status or Independence, cannot be worked except by a people trained in habits of self-reliance, by people who can sacrifice a small present good for a greater future good. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" embodies the philosophy of the petty shopkeeper and not that of the sage or the statesman. Sir Cowasji said he and his friend would join the Satyagraha movement if they were assured of its success. There are others, it may interest him to know, who hesitate to join the movement at this stage for the opposite reason. They feel that it has passed its crisis, and that to join it now would be to filch from those who have borne the heat and burden of the day the credit that should be wholly their. Sir Cowasji Jehangir may yet change his opinion regarding the inevitability of the failure of Satyagraha.

BRITAIN UNDER A DICTATORSHIP.

—:o:—

Mr. H. G. Wells' New Book.

Britain under a Dictatorship, a war with America in which both fleets are blown out of the water, giant bombs in Trafalgarsquare, a mysterious gas which is stored in the sea off Land's End. .

These, are some of the thrills which H. G. Wells is giving us in his, new novel, "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham," which we shall all be reading in a few weeks' time.

Heinemanns, the publishers, say that the aim of the book, as with a deal of Mr. Wells' later work, is not so much prophetic as satiric. And, incidentally, a frontal attack on the weekly reviews may be looked for.

The story, which is one of its famous author's strongest yarns, will be aided and abetted, so far as illustrations go, by Low, the cartoonist.—"Daily Herald."

MOULVI YAKUB MAKING HISTORY.

—:o:—

A Review Of His 7 Days' Speakership.

Under the Caption, "The New Speaker" the "Tribune" writes thus:—

The new President of the Legislative Assembly is, indeed, making history at almost as rapid a rate as did Mr. Patel, though in a contrary sense. If Mr. Patel's rulings and decisions were for the most part directed to the sole purpose of widening the scope and functions and enlarging the rights of the House over which he presided, the new President's rulings and decisions have so far tended only to restrict the scope, the functions and the rights of the Assembly. We have already seen how he disallowed the adjournment motion of Maulana Shafi Daudi to discuss the continuance of repression in the Frontier Province on the strange ground that the matter was neither urgent nor definite.

NOT IMPORTANT.

On Wednesday he again disallowed two adjournment motions on the identical ground. One of them related to the beating of two Congress volunteers at Simla by European police officers, for no other offence than that they were walking on the Mall and announcing a public meeting to be held at Simla, and that they refused to leave the Mall when they were asked to do so. The President admitted that the matter was definite and of recent occurrence, but held that "the pushing and beating by European officers of two Congress volunteers, however objectionable, unwarranted and undesirable, could not by any stretch of imagination be called a matter of urgent public importance." On this interpretation of the words "urgent public importance," the Assembly would soon find that matters of urgent public importance do not and cannot exist.

JAYAKAR'S RETORT.

The reply which the Leader of the Opposition gave to the Home Member is also a sufficient reply to the President. "The Home Member," said Mr. Jayakar, "could not be serious in his argument. Here was the testimony of two members of the Assembly regarding the events which had taken place. Here where the Viceroy lived and the Assembly was sitting, under their very nose, these breaches of the law by the custodians of law had taken place, and yet the Home Member argued that that was not the proper place to discuss the matter."

As regards the second motion which related to the serious situation arising out of the Sisgunj shooting and the unsatisfactory response made by the Government to the Sikh demand, one need not go beyond the recent resolution of the S.. G. P. C. and the Akali Dal to see that it, too, was a matter of definite and urgent public importance, but it shared the same fate as the other motion.

TROUBLE IN CALCUTTA JAIL.

—:o:—

Need For Enquiry.

On Monday evening there was some trouble in the Presidency Jail over the accommodation of political prisoners. It is said that more than 100 Civil Disobedience prisoners were being put into the yard which has accommodation for 56 prisoners only. The prisoners objected and there were some altercations between them and the chief head Warder of the Jail who it is said, rough-handled Sj. Sanyasi Charan Neogi, a Satyagrahi prisoner. Thereupon excitement prevailed and some of the prisoners shouted at the chief Warder. The shouts reached the ears of state-prisoners Sjs. Arun Ch. Guha, Bhupendra Kumar Dutta, Sushil Ghose and others who were taking their evening exercises. On their intervention peace was being restored and things returned to their normal state. At or about this time the alarm bell was sounded. Instantly the alarm was sounded. Sepoys, European Warders and Police Reserves with lathis and rifles, led by Jailer Wade and Warder Booth rushed to the spot. There was great excitement. There was a charge on the Satyagrahi prisoners but the state-prisoners Sjs. Arun Guha, Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, Pratul Bhattacharjee and Moni Banerji intervened. But in the melee several of the prisoners received injuries. It is reported that Sj. Kumud Chakrarty got a lathi blow and was removed to the hospital. Some others received minor injuries. Sj. Arun Guha received blow over his right eye and Sj. Bhupendra Dutt received injuries on the skull. Both of them were taken to the hospital. Excitement prevailed for a time and in the melee, one warder got an injury on the head and a few others were slightly hurt. It may be mentioned in this connection that Jailer Wade was transferred from the Central Jail to the Presidency Jail about four months ago. Major Hannah is at present the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail and it is expected that he will hold a searching enquiry into the conduct of his subordinates.

POLITICALS TREATED AS ORDINARY CONVICTS.

The trouble over classification of political prisoners is becoming serious in almost every jail in Bengal. In the Presidency Jail, Alipore, a very large number of Satyagrahi and Civil Disobedience prisoners have recently been transferred from different districts of Bengal.

Being non-violent political prisoners coming from a better social class and accustomed to decent living they are entitled to "A" class treatment. But almost all of them have been placed in the "C" class. The number includes a large number of boys of tender age coming from well-to-do families. They are being treated like ordinary criminals receiving ordinary convict diet which is almost unheeded. They wanted at least a separate kitchen where they would get their rations prepared under their own supervision. Mr. Wade, who become famous in the Alipore Central Jail, and was transferred to the Presidency Jail, has shelved the proposal. It is understood a number of political prisoners in the Presidency Jail have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against "C" class treatment.

The Presidency Jail is the latest and the most populous Jail in Bengal. Even in normal times it is full. With the influx of Satyagrahi prisoners from the districts the position has been very difficult. It is reported that even godowns and damp floors are being used for the purpose. The result is noble suffering and misery for prisoners. There is a large number of cases of dysentery and influenza. The jail hospital is opercrowded. It is reported a Satyagrahi prisoner with a temperature of 103 degs. had to be discharged from the hospital.—"Liberty."

A PRO-MUSLIM FRENCH WRITER.

—:o:—

His Latest Book.

M. Eugene Juny is one of the eminent French who has become famous for his defence of the Arabs and the Islamic world which he has pleaded in the valuable writings and publications compiled by him. Of the works of the French scholar in this behalf "The Enslavement of Islam" and "Islam and Asia Before the European Greed" have already secured a large currency, and have also been published in the Arabic language.

The author has just published a new work entitled "Islam and Muslims in North Africa" in which he has dealt with the condition of Muslims in the Land of the West and other subjects of Islamic interest. The work will be supplemented by another volume.—"Ummul Qura" of Mecca.

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Recipe No. 57.

Pineapple Fluff

1 tin Pineapple ½lb. flour
1 cup milk
1 dessertspoonful sugar
2 tablespoonsful water
2 eggs
Essence of Lemon Salt
½lb. Cocogem

Make short crust with the flour, salt and Cocogem, roll out and bake in a deep pie plate. When cool cover the surface with the pineapple chunks, and over them pour a thick custard made of the yolks, sugar, milk and essence. Beat up whites to a stiff froth and place on top. Put in oven to just brown.

New... this easy way of making Pineapple Fluff!

WOULD you like a new kind of sweet for dinner? Then try Pineapple Fluff .. it's simply delicious made this way, with Cocogem for the pie crust. And it is so easy to make, too—you can't go wrong even if you are a beginner with pastry. For the secret of lightness is in the shortening—and the shortening is Cocogem.

Use fresh pineapple if you can, but tinned will be found almost as good. And here is a tip—be sure to keep the dough cool until required.

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CALCUTTA COLLEGE PICKETERS.

Clash Between Students And Police.

"Liberty" of Calcutta gives the following account of the successful picketing of colleges by the students on the 17th instant and the police assaults.

There has been no improvement in the situation at Presidency College. On Wednesday batches of picketers, as they approached the college gate were sought to be dispersed by cane charge. Picketers refused to leave the place inspite of the charge and some of them were roughly handled. In some cases the injuries received were rather serious and those who received injuries were removed to the hospital.

Reports are to hand that on Wednesday to passers-by and sightseers were chased, along College Street, Shama Charan De Street, College Square and Pearl Churan Sircar's Street and in some cases even along the Beniatola Lane.

The police arrangement was as elaborate as on the previous day except that the mounted police who added so much to the impressiveness of the scene on Tuesday, were conspicuous by their absence. There was one conspicuous change in the equipment of the sergeants. They discarded thick sticks in favour of canes. The police were posted as on the previous day surrounding the college premises, sergeants in batches being placed at the gates. The entrance to the Sanskrit College and school were also guarded by constables and sergeants.

PATHETIC SCENES.

The first batch of picketers, numbering three approached the college gate at about eleven. They were charged with canes by sergeants as they were near the college gate. They prostrated themselves on the ground Sergeants then pulled them and again charged them. One of them, Sriman Gopal Sen of the first year class of Bangabashi College, was pushed by a sergeant and beaten with a cane. He fell on the ground as he had gone some distance. He was again pulled up and put on his legs and pushed and beaten again with a cane. The boy refusing to run away, was pushed along Shama Charan De Street as far as the Delkhosh Cabin were the Sergeant left him. The boy then reeled for a second and then fell down. Some passersby picked him up, and as soon as he gained consciousness he again went towards the Presidency College gate.

As he ran a few yards he again fell unconscious before Inspector Momtaz Ali, who was coming along the street. Some passersby picked him up again, and summoning up some strength he again proceeded towards the College gate. Sergeants barred his way but finding that he would not go, he was placed under arrest. As he was placed on a police lorry in a semi-conscious state, another picketer who was standing by jumped on it and rendered to him whatever aid he could.

BATCH AFTER BATCH.

The second batch of picketers consisted of five students who were similarly charged with canes as they approached the College gate. They withstood the charge crying "Bande Matram," all the time. Some of them were put under arrest and others pushed away from the scene.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The third batch consisted of three students from North Calcutta. They received injuries and had to be taken to the University Institute where first aid was rendered to them. Four more batches of picketers went forward and were similarly treated. They were removed by friends to the University Institution, where first aid was rendered to them.

The attendance at the College was rather thin. Students of the College who had been watching these happenings from the college got somewhat agitated and as they attempted to come out of the college, some professors standing at the gate reasoned with them but to no purpose. A large number of students came out as a protest.—"Liberty."

THE RIGHT SOLUTION.

Mr. Fenner Brockway On The Indian Situation.

In the course of an interview in Mail Week with the London Correspondent of the "Tribune," Mr. Fenner Brockway says:—

"Under such circumstances the proposed procedure becomes a farce. London may proceed with its Round Table Conference, its Select Committee, and its Bill to establish the new Constitution, but the Indian nation will pay little attention. Its resistance to British rule will become more powerful. Repression will have to be intensified, and then, after much suffering and sacrifice, it may at last become clear to the British authorities that they must unreservedly concede the principle of self-government and negotiate frankly with the leaders whom they have imprisoned."

AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY.

"The solution which I have personally urged is that self-government should be accepted as the basis of the Round Table Conference; that the Conference should be asked to prepare a constitution on this basis and to reach an agreement, if possible, in regard to the transitional period, including the Indianisation of the Civil Service and forces; that the Indian Government at the end of this period should have the full right to decide whether India should remain within the Empire or not; that an immediate amnesty should be granted to political offenders; that steps should be taken to deal with the grievances of the salt law, thee liquor revenue and the currency; and that the Government should initiate and finance an educational campaign with the provision of material for the extension of homespun weaving and spinning throughout the villages of India. I believe that such proposals would bridge the gulf which is now so unhappily deepening and widening between Britain and India. In the long run a settlement along some such lines as these must be reached. It is a tragedy that it cannot be reached now and thus prevent the sacrifice of lives and the antagonism of race which will inevitably be the outcome of resistance and repression."

THE GREATEST MAN OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kirby Page's Book.

The following appears in the "World To-morrow" of New York:

Thus far nothing has been published in America which is as comprehensive a key to the present situation in India as Kirby Page's pamphlet, "Is Mahatma Gandhi the Greatest Man of the Age". It opens with a biographical sketch in which Mr. Page has sympathetically portrayed Gandhi's life, beginning with his fight in South Africa on the color bar against the Hindus, and his abandoning the lucrative legal profession in order to devote his entire time and attention to the Indian cause.

I do not agree with the statement in Mr. Page's second chapter which reads: "Huge volumes would be required to describe in detail Britain's gift to India.' That seems to me to be too much. Is anything a gift for which one pays a tremendously large amount? When we take all the facts into consideration, Britain has made no "gift" for she never had any such object in mind. Railways were unnecessary for India as a nation, but to the British they were essential to transport troops. Irrigation systems were thoroughly laid out in India long before the British administration. Five billion dollars of British capital invested for trade expansion has not improved India's economic condition. Why? It has simply done what it was primarily designed to do—bring more wealth to the coffers of those British tradesmen who are, and have always been, greedily envious of the physical wealth that was India's. India has enriched Bond Street, the Oxford Circus, Manchester, and Liverpool. As Mr. Page quotes Gandhi: "Much of the deep poverty of India is due to her departure from [illegible]shi in the economic life [illegible] ing products and pursuits indigenous to India. If not a single article of commerce had been brought from outside, India would to-day be a land flowing with milk and honey. Lancashire cloth, as English historians themselves have shown, was forced upon India, and her own world-famed manufactures were deliberately and systematically ruined to create a demand for the British product. England maintained in the war that right was to rule instead of might. Is it right to reduce India to such a helpless state under this economic pressure?

Before the advent of the British, India was 70 per cent. literate, due to her native institutions of learning. She is now but 10 per cent. literate. A tremendous drain, which prevents money being spent for education, is the enormous salaries—the highest anywhere in the world for like services—which are not "paid" by the Indians but are simply "taken" by the British for themselves.

THE HISTORICAL LETTER.

Of especial interest is the historic letter, quoted by Mr. Page, which Mahatma Gandhi addressed to the present Viceroy before he launched his campaign of non-co-operation. This letter will go down in history as a monument to that 'truth which crushed to earth, shall rise again,' and it proves that Gandhi is indeed the "Great Emancipator" of this age.

On the whole, Mr. Page gives the inside story very clearly, despite his slight partiality to the British.—(Through The World To-morrow Book Shop, 15s. per copy; 10 copies for $1.00.)

KRISENAJI.

CIGAR SMOKING AND PROFANITY.

"Hell And Maria" Dawes Tells Secrets.

—:o:—

What is the secret of "Hell and Maria" Dawes, the breezy American Ambassador?

It lies in three things says a writer in the "Daily Herald". He confesses to cigar smoking—great emphasis—and occasional profanity, no matter how dignified the gathering or impressive the surroundings.

By these means, says General Dawes, he has been able to bring the most critical conferences to a satisfactory conclusion.

His disregard of the conventions is "studied and with a purpose."

The ambassador makes these characteristic disclosures in his "Journal of the Great War," published to-day by Allen and Unwin (21s.)

He was in charge of Supplies to the United States Army in Europe, and he saw a great deal of the confusion, jealously and misunderstanding which surrounded the problem of unity of command.

AGREED TO POOL.

In April, when the question of unity of command became vital, the Ambassador notes that "Clemenceau and Pershing had agreed to pool for the French and Americans, whether the English would come in or not."

The English were "obstinate".

"Nothing is slower than an Englishman to move in matters involving a possible loss of authority," says the General.

"But when he does move, and when he gives his word, he stands by it through thick and thin."

After the Peace Parade in Paris the General remarks:

"Humanity sets out killing each other, and succeeds in filling millions of graves with the best portion of it.

"Then a good section of what is left of it proceeds to celebrate in champagne and prehistoric dancing. . . ."

SULEMAN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Based On Insufficient Evidence.

—:o:—

The "Muslim Outlook." writes:

The Government of India have issued a communique contradicting the statements which have been "published in certain newspapers, conveying the impression that persons able and willing to give evidence before the Peshawar Enquiry Committee had been prevented by officials from doing so." Which newspapers are responsible for the publication of such statements we do not know. The Sulaiman Committee, at any rate, was satisfied that no one who wished to throw light on the occurrences of April 23 had been prevented from doing so. But what is of vital importance is the question, whether all persons able to give evidence 'did' appear before the Committe. On this point it is enough to refer to the statement of Justices Sulaiman and Pankridge expressing their "disappointment" that the Secretary of the Peshawar District Khilafat Committee "finally wrote to us that for reasons, which it is not, necessary to set out his Committee had adhered to its decision not to produce witnesses." It is thus clear that the Committee was boycotted by a large number of men who were able to throw a good deal of light on the tragedy. The gist of the evidence of these [illegible] and the weight of their [illegible] will appear from the [illegible] Enquiry Report which is anxiously awaited by the country, and which, unlike the Official Enquiry Report, may give the names of all the witnesses who appeared before it. In the meanwhile the Government would be well advised to suspend their propaganda in favour of a Committee most of the witnesses examined before whom were either officials or persons under the influence of officials.

Handcuffing Of Satyagrahi Prisoners.

—:o:—

The "Tribune" writes:—

Nor is this the only respect in which the rules laid down by the Government or recommended by the Punjab Jails Committee are being honoured in the breach rather than in the observance. The handcuffing of "Satyagrahi" under trial prisoners is an even graver instance of the violation of these rules. The Punjab Jails Committee definitely laid down that "under-trial prisoners should only be handcuffed when considerations of safe custody imperatively require it." Did considerations of safe custody require the handcuffing of Lala Lal Chand Falak at Lahore, when he was brought from the jail to the court? Or of men like Lala Daulat Ram Gupta, a prominent Congress worker of Rohtak, and Lala Mansukh Rai Jain, also of Rohtak, both of whom are charged under Section 108? Or of the Amritsar prisoners to whose case our correspondent referred in these columns yesterday? And these cases are really typical of a good many others. Do the authorities really think that such treatment of men who, whatever their political opinions, are held in great esteem by large numbers of people and whose enmity itself cannot accuse of violence, is calculated to promote either peace and mutual understanding between the Government and the people or the cause of law and order itself?

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
18th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
nd	Morea*	10,946
8th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,947
20th	Ranchi	16,530
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,833
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	15,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-dind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£34	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	150	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon Saloon.	2nd.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£70

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
26	Alipore*	Straits, China & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about		
July		
23rd	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th	Vasna.	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Lavee
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	29 July
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	27 July	31 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Aug.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@26 Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Torukuni Maru	12600	22 July	8 Aug.
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	8 Aug.	14 Aug.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	21 July	9 Aug.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Aug	26 Aug
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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WHAT WILL YOU CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO?

TO-MORROW.

The choice was offered to a dauntless Rajput of yore, who was at first torn asunder by two conflicting passions, but who at last chose the one and yet acquired the other.

HOW? WHEN?
At what Sacrifice.

TO-MORROW

For Answer See

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RATES 0-4-0, 0-9-0, 0-14-0, 1-2-0, 2-4-0.

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6-15 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK.
THE Desert Song
Featuring
JOHN BOLES
CARLOTTA KING
The Singing Sensation of Four Continents.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Richard Talmadge.
In
"THE BACHELORS CLUB"
NEXT SATURDAY.
LUCIANO ALBERTINI
In
"THE LADDER OF DEATH."
The Greatest Stunt Picture.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
One Grand Hilarious Riot of Mirth.
REGINALD DENNY
IN
ONE HYSTERICAL NIGHT
When Denny goes to what he thinks is a masquerade and meets Salome, Sherlock Holmes, William Tell and Captain Kid—all living up to their costumes, he thought there was something wrong—and there was.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Story of a Great Love
JANET GAYNOR
and
CHARLES FARRELL
In
"STREET ANGEL"
Let "Street Angel" transport you to the Seventh Heaven of Delight.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METROTONE NEWS
MOVIETONE ACT
(The Wedding of the Painted Doll)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Texas Showers Influence Selling.

NERVOUS SESSION RECORDS SHARP DECLINE.

Bombay, July 22.

It is a period of crop scares and recent improvement in prices influenced by absence of rains in West and Central Belts, received considerable resistance on showers of rains in Texas. Of course this rain cannot be said sufficient to relieve the drought, but its effect on the sentiment as translated in term of a decline of 36 to 39 points in the prices of American cotton. Yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange clearly signifies that there exists nervous feeling. For any sustained improvement in prices, crop prospects must decline sufficiently to induce trade and speculative buying. The experience of bull operators during the past year is not yet forgotten and owing to heavy losses sustained by the trade, there is not the usual speculative activity. Markets are narrow and are likely to be swayed in either direction.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 31 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices declined 30 points to 12.80c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened weak on reports of favourable weather and declined further on increased selling. There was marked absence of buying and long liquidation ended in a decline of 9 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points to 7.83 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 3 to 4 points while Egyptian ring lost 17 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Spot demand for American cotton has been limited, but there has been a fair enquiry for most other growths. The Futures section has remained quiet, being very susceptible to weather news, and the rather unsettled state of the Indian and Egyptian markets. Prices have strengthened owing to continued dry weather in the Central and Western Belts.

The Egyptian section has been rather unsettled.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER REVIEW.

Cloth:—Buyers in general continue to display more interest, but transactions are still of very poor dimensions, and very little improvement in the turnover can be recorded. An encouraging feature has been the development of inquiry from China, and some business has been arranged, but the exchange difficulty is still hampering progress. The smaller markets in the Far East have been buying very sparingly, while only occasional transactions have occurred with Egypt and the Near East.

Yarns:—The position has not changed materially, and the transactions recorded in both American and Egyptian descriptions have only been meagre.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.45 —.13; Lowest 13.22 —.36.

N. Y. December Highest 13.59 (11-19 a.m.); Lowest 13.35 (2-55 p.m.).

Liverpool:—"Private reports of showers in Texas."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on a favourable weather forecast and declined further on liquidation and weakness of Wall Street."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 21.

October	13.22—.36
December	13.35—.39
January	13.40—.36
Middling Spot	13.15—.50

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.
New York, July 21.

October	12.95—.36
December	13.12—.37
January	13.19—.37
March	13.34—.39
March	13.53—.38

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 21.

July	12.63—.31
October	12.99—.30
Middling Spot	12.90—.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 21.

	Opening	Closing.
July	7.40	7.33 —10
August		7.15 —10
September		7.07 —11
October	7.10	7.04 —09
November		7.02 —10
December		7.04 —10
January	7.11	7.07 —10
February		7.09 —11
March	7.14	7.15 —10
April		7.17 —11
May	7.21	7. 21 —11
June		7.23 —11
July		7.25 —11
Middling Spot		7.83 plus 09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, July 21.

Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.25 —05
Fine	4.50 —05
Superfine	4.75 —05
Bengal, Good	4.00 —05
Fully Good	4.25 —05
Fine,	4.50 —03
Oomra, Good	4.10 —05
Fully Good	4.40 —05
Fine	4.70 —03
Broach, Fully Good	5.15 —05
Fine	5.40 —35
Superfine	5.85 —05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 21.

July	11.40 —15
November	11.40 —17
December	11.50 —13
January	11.50 —17
March	11.62 —17
May	11.71 —20
Sakellis	12.50 —05

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	Unquoted
October	Unquoted
October, (New Contract)	13.10
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
July	13.13
October	13.36
October, New Contract)	13.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 21.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2.000
Day's Receipts at Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 21.
Silver Market is quietly steady.

Spot	15-15/16
Forward	15-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
Bar, Gold, Fine per oz. £4-5-1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-15/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, July 22.

In response to a decline of 37 points in New York Futures, the local market opened Rs. 9/ under yesterday highest level. The uncertainty of weather over U. S. A. Cotton Belt induced short covering and prices improved to Rs. 222/. The market displayed somewhat improved tone but easier opening advices from Liverpool induced scattered selling which in the absence of any buying sagged prices below opening level. There is no improvement in the general sentiment and there is utter absence of any buying. As a matter of fact speculation is at a low ebb and the market being narrow prices quickly fluctuate in either direction. The prevailing opinion is rather bearish but in view of advise crop factors in the United States, the market is moving without any definite price tendency. Later on Liverpool cables were better and buying by some Japanese houses improved prices. Rates at 5-30 p. m. closed as under:—

Broach J.|D. 189|4.
Broach A.|M. 222|4.
Oomra July 163|8.
Oomra D.|J. 183|8.
Bengal July 145.
Bengal D.|J. 160|8.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 22.

100 Japan T. & Co. Kapustala 166.
100 Japan T. & Co. Khandwa 170.
200 Japan T. & Co. Arandol 165.
136 Japan T. & Co. Darua 163.
100 Japan T. & Co. Banusa 166.
100 Bussan & Co. Murtizapur 166.
96 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 167.
66 Bussan & Co. Shegaon 167.
100 Bussan & Co. Banusa 167.
102 Volkart Bros. Akola 169.
110 Etal India Arvi 164.
100 A. Damodar Malkupr 165.
100 Damodar Amalner 163 1|2.
100 Birla Bros. Wardha 169 3|4.
113 P. R. Vakharia Filichpur 164 1|2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 22.

Oomra	159	164
Bengal	150	160
Mathia	157	162
Khandeish	158	164
Akola	Khamgaon	160	167
Nagpur	Wardha	170	177
Barsi	Kurduwadi	157	162
Julna	Aurangabad	158	162
Nagar	Vambori	155	160
Purna	Parbani	158	157
Khandwa	Sanavad	160	167
Indore	Ujjain	167	175
Miraj	Sangli	217	224
Coompta		219	229
Tirupur	Cambodia	285	295

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 22.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 21-7-30	8638000	9346000
Recepits Yesterday 21-7-30	2000	5000
Exports to date 21-7-30	6781000	8157000
Stock at Ports 18-7-30	1583000	600000
Stock Interior Towns 18-7-30	599000	234000
Stock Liverpool 18-7-30	815000	838000
Visible Supply 18-7-30	3073000	1859000
Quantity in Sight 18-7-30	14895000	15693000
Quantity out of Sight 18-7-30	13575000	10090000

PRODUCE MARKET.
Bombay, July 22.

Linseed September	9	12	9
Wheat September	5	4	3
Wheat Pieci	5	7	0
Groundnuts	8	5	0
Cottonseed	3	3	0
Linseed Ready	10	2	0
Rapeseed Yellow	9	14	0

SILVER MARKET.
Bombay, July 22.

Silver Spot	46	11	0
Shravan	46	2	0
Shravan Tejmandi	0	15	0

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

GOLD MARKET.
Bombay, July 22.

Ready Bar	21	10	0
Ashad	21	10	0
Shravan	21	9	3
National Bank	22	1	0
Chartered Bank	21	12	0
Sovereigns	13	9	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, July 21.

July close at 7s. 3 1/8d.—1d.
Oct close at 7s. 4 1/8.—1-1/4d.
Dec. close at 7s. 5 1/2.—1-3/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
July per bushel Dols 87-3/4—2-3/8.
Sept. per bushel Dols 90-7/8—2-3/8.
Dec. per bushel Dols 96-5/8—2-3/8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Aug. 17.32—43.
Sept. 17.43—42.
Wheat Cable:—
"Some rains Canada."

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 21.

T T London on Berlin	20.37-1/8
T T London on Amsterdm	12.09
T T London on Brussels	34.80
T T London on Madrid	42.37
T T London on Milan	92.87
T T London on Berne	25.03
T T London Paris	123.64
T T London on Prague	164.02

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1930.

"I. D. M." & PESHAWAR REPORT.

—:o:—

Mr. Pundit Alleges Breach Of Contract.

MORE LIGHT ON THE TRANSACTION.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Secretary, Peshawar Enquiry Committee, writes, as follows:—

As I was travelling in the U. P. I saw for the first time in the "Leader" of the 21st instant Mr. Wilson's reply published on the 16th inst. in Bombay to the statement issued from the All-India Congress Committee office regarding the Report of the Peshawar Committee. Mr. Wilson says that I had "willingly agreed" to allow him to alter the wording of the Report "recognising the printers ordinary rights"! He further says that he accordingly asked his job manager "to insert a clause inserting his right of veto" but "that Mr. Patel's representatives were unable to agree to the insertions of such a precaution or indeed, to sign any contract. Trusting however, in my verbal agreement with Mr. Pandit I ordered the work to proceed believing Mr. Pandit when he said that he thought that I would find that there would be nothing objectionable in the copy, or, if I did, that it would be altered." I regret to say that these statements are entirely untrue. They are expressly made now for the purpose of evading the responsibility of the "Indian Daily Maily" for their clean breach of contract. Mr. Patel had nothing whatsoever to do with printing of the report and he had no "representatives" for the purpose. The work of getting the Report printed and published on behalf of the Working Committee was entrusted to me by the then acting President. I never agreed to any such "caveat" or "right of veto" in favour of Mr. Wilson or any other person. Indeed, it would have been preposterous for any printer to have asked for a "carte blanche" to make or suggest alterations in a Report of this kind. If Mr Wilson or any printer had ventured to do so he would have been told to mind his own business.

(2) On the 9th July Mr. Wilson said to me that if he could not go on with the work he would return all papers and the cheque for Rs. 1,500, with a letter of apology.

MR. WILSON'S LETTER.

(3) On the 10th July Mr. Wilson wrote to Mr. Patel the following letter:—

Copy.

THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL, Ltd.
9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 10th July, 1930.

Dear Mr. Patel,

I have received the following note from Sir Chimanlal.

"I have considered the corrections suggested by Mr. Patel. I understand that he will not go beyond these and will not accept the main corrections, we thought it was desirable to make. In my view those corrections would have made the report more effective. However, that is their concern. If they do not agree to the corrections we suggested, I am definitely of the view that our company should not take the responsibility of printing the Peshawar Report."

I can only add that I am sorry for the inconvenience that has been caused to you and I regret that we have not been able to agree. I will return you all the proofs, both of the report and the evidence with the exhibits, tomorrow morning.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) F. W. WILSON.

V. J. Patel Esqr.,
Raval Bldg.,
Lamington Road,
Bombay.

Copy.

"On the 11th July I wrote to Mr. Wilson enclosing a copy of my letter addressed to the acting President of the All India Congress Committee. These two letters were delivered by me personally to Mr. Wilson at his office. I asked him if he had anything to say or write. He replied that he had nothing to say except that he thought it would help our propaganda if he gave a proof copy of the Report to Mr. Slocomb! The letter to Mr. Wilson and the copy enclosed therewith are as follows:—

Bombay, 11th July, 1930.

Dear Mr. Wilson,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter which I propose to send to the Acting President of the Congress. If you have any suggestions to make I shall gladly pass them on to the President with my letter.

Will you kindly return the cheque for Rs. 1,500 I gave the Manager in part payment and all papers, etc., that are with you.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) R. S. PANDIT.

F. W. Wilson, Esqr.,
"Indian Daily Mail",
9, Bakehouse Lane,
Fort, Bombay.

Copy.

Bombay, 11th July, 1930.

To
Shriyut Vallabhbhai Patel,
Acting President of the A.I.C.C.
Ahmedabad.

Sir,

The Peshawar Inquiry Committee appointed by the Working Committee finished the examination of the witnesses on 4th June 1930. The Chairman left for Bombay. I joined him, after finishing the spade work of translating the original Urdu record into English, on the 18th June when the work of writing the Report was begun. Your predecessor also arrived in Bombay on the 18th June and he was very anxious that the Report with the evidence should be published without delay. He, therefore, asked me to get into touch through the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with printing presses here and get the evidence with exhibits printed while the Report was being drafted. On the 19th I was informed by Mr. Menon of the B.P.C.C., that if printing was to be quickly done he would advise that the work should be entrusted to the "Indian Daily Mail." I thereupon asked Mr. Menon to settle the terms with the "Indian Daily Mail." Mr. Menon went with the record of evidence which was shown by him to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson said that he would gladly undertake the work of printing the Report and evidence but he would give a final reply after consulting the Board of Directors next day. On the 20th June Mr. Wilson definitely agreed to undertake the work and ordered the Manager of the "Daily Mail" to start work forthwith and to submit proofs.

The Report of the Committee was ready on the 25th June and it was submitted to your predecessor who asked me to get it printed together with the evidence. The terms of the "Daily Mail" for the job work were approved by your predecessor and the work of printing the Repport and evidence was by his direction entrusted to Mr. Wilson. The Report itself was handed over to the Manager of the "Daily Mail" on 1st July and the proofs and the evidence were submitted to me from time to time and final proofs as corrected were returned to the "Daily Mail". I also gave a cheque for Rs. 1,500 at the request of the Manager in part payment of the work on 1st July and the balance was to be paid on completion of the work.

All of a sudden on the 9th morning Mr. Wilson asked me on the telephone to go and see him. When I saw Mr. Wilson he told me that the Chairman of the Board of the "Indian Daily Mail" was unwilling to allow the Report to be printed unless certain alterations which the Chairman had suggested were adopted by the Committee. I reminded him that he had accepted the work after referring the matter to the Board and that it was too late for him to raise any objection. In any case I said that the matter had been delayed too long and suggested that he should at once see the Chairman of the Committee. He interviewed the Chairman on the morning of the 10th, explained that he was anxious to print the Report and that he was very sorry for the delay that had occurred and discussed the proposed alterations with the Chairman. The Chairman declined to make any substantial alterations in the Report whereupon Mr. Wilson sent the enclosed letter in the evening to the Chairman.

Mr. Wilson in the course of his conversation with the Chairman told him that he had already handed over a proof copy of the Report to Mr. Slocombe before he sailed for England on the 5th July. The Chairman thereupon expressed his surprise that Mr. Wilson should have handled a confidential document of that character in that manner. Mr. Wilson explained that he thought that the Chairman would have no objection to his giving a copy to Mr. Slocombe and he expressed his regret for having done so.

You will thus see that the Report was ready since the 25th June and was placed in the hands of the printers under the orders of your predecessor on the 1st instant and the record of evidence was handed over on the 20th ultimo. I have done my best to expedite the work of printing but for reasons which I have explained above the whole work was delayed. You will also see that the "Indian Daily Mail" had entered into a definite contract with me and received part payment and also sent me all the proofs of the evidence and of the Report. I was acting under the orders of your predecessor and I did not realise for one single moment that after accepting the work the "Daily Mail" at the last moment would back out as it has done. If the "Daily Mail" had told me in the beginning that the contract would terminate at the sweet will of the Chairman of the Board of Directors I should never have given the work to them. I am absolutely certain that if the work had been entrusted to any other press in Bombay the printed Report wohld have been in your hands some days ago.

The Chairman of the Committee tells me that the business of the Committee is to submit the report to the Acting President and their function has now ended. If I had undertaken as I did undertake the work of getting the Report printed it was not in the capacity of the Secretary of the Committee but under the special order of the then Acting President of the Congress. In the opinion of the Chairman the work of printing and publishing the Report is legitimately that of the Working Committee of the Congress and he has asked me to submit all the papers to you for such orders as you may be pleased to pass in the circumstances. I need hardly assure you that my services are at your disposal as they were at the disposal of your predecessor.

It is a matter of great regret that owing to the unexpected turn the events have taken the publication of the Report should have been so long delayed. I have no doubt that the Indian Daily Mail" has at the eleventh hour let me down and it is now for you to decide whether the Report and the evidence should be printed in any other press and published.

(Sd). R. S. PANDIT.

(4) Mr. Wilson after promising repeatedly, orally and on the telephone to return the cheque for Rs. 1,500 did not do so. He has sent me a cheque now for Rs. 961/9/0 after deducting Rs. 538/7/0 "for composing charges"!

MURDER OF A POSTMAN

—:o:—

Khanbahadur's Brother Arrested

LAHORE, July 21.

In connection with the find of the body of missing postman Walaitali, police investigations have led to the arrest of two persons, one of them being a brother of a Khan Bahadur.

It is alleged that the crime was committed in the house of the latter accused and that a pair of spectacles belonging to the deceased postman were found in the house. The same accused is also reported to have made a confession to the police who have now recovered various articles including a gun that are supposed to have a bearing on the case.—A.P.

FOR BURNING GANDHI CAP.

—:o:—

Suit Against Mr. Taylor.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Sjt. Jagat Bandhu Pandey, who was recently convicted under the picketing Ordinance has filed a suit claiming damage Rs. 99-15-0, against Mr. Taylor, Joint Magistrate, the allegation against the Magistrate being that he burnt his Gandhi cap after getting same removed from his head.—Free Press.

King Faisal In London.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 21.

King Faisal of Iraq who has come to Europe for medical treatment has arrived here and will be guest of Government for week. Though the visit is private, he was officially received at Victoria Station by Lord Passfield and others including representative of His Majesty King.—Reuter.

"PULL DOWN THE NATIONAL FLAG."

—:o:—

Manbhum Collector's Order.

CALCUTTA, July 21,

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Manbhum is reported to have sent a letter to the Chairman of the Purulia Municipality directing the latter to pull down the National flag recently hoisted on the Municipal buildings.—Free Press.

"Ananda Bazar Patrika" Editor Jailed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Editor of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," who had been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for articles which appeared in the Congress issue of the paper, has surrendered to-day. He is given "A" Class.—Free Press.

Police Fire On Liquor Shop Pickets.

SALEM, July 21.

Police opened fire and dispersed an unruly mob which gathered in the vicinity of a toddy shop in a village in Salem Taluk, following picketing by Congress volunteers. Five persons were injured. 13 arrests have been made.—A. P.

SHIBPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

—:o:—

Charges Framed Against Accused.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The Special Tribunal at Alipore to-day framed charges against two accused, arrested in connection with the bomb explosion in the house of a police officer at Shibpur on May 16. Manmohan was charged under Sections 3 and 4 (B), Explosive Substances Act, for possessing and throwing a bomb which was likely to cause serious injury to life and property Bhabananda was charged with abetting. Both were further charged with conspiracy.

Picketing at the gates of Colleges continued to-day. Attendance at the Presidency College was rather fair and at the Scottish Churches College thin while attendance at Bethune College was much affected.

Ten persons were arrested in front of the Presidency College.—A. P.

DEPUTY STATION MASTER RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Protest Against Repression.

Mr. Popatlal G. Shah, Deputy Station Master, Umrath has resigned his post as a protest against the Government repressive policy.

Magistrate's Order To Remove National Flag.

MADRAS, July 21.

In the Madras High Court to-day Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer argued a petition against an order issued by the Stationery Sub-Magistrate of Rajahmundry, declining to rescind an order under Section 144 directing the petitioner and five others to remove National Flags hoisted in their houses. The Judge issued notice to the Public Prosecutor.—P.

BECKETT SUSPENDED FOR 5 DAYS.

—:o:—

For "Gross Affront" To Commons.

HE SUFFERS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, July 21.

The Mace incident was referred to in the Commons at question time, when a Conservative suggested that Mr. Beckett should be suspended until he apologised to the House for his conduct.

Mr. MacDonald replying said that many representations had been made to him showing the strong feelings that all parties held regarding the gross affront to the House. He felt that the House might well expect Mr. Beckett on his own initiative to offer the apology he owed. As regards penalty it seemed to Mr. MacDonald it was preferable in all circumstances and after very careful consideration, to abide by standing order (five days' suspension).—Reuter.

LABOUR EATS HUMBLE PIE.

—:o:—

Lord's Amendments To Coal Bill Accepted.

LONDON, July 22.

Coal Mines Bill has been kept alive by the action of Commons in unanimously accepting Lords' amendment with a slight modification, providing that district agreements regarding spread over must have approval of mine owners and miners. Bill has been returned to Lords.—Reuter.

EX-SPEAKER AND MALAVIYAJI IN LUCKNOW.

—:o:—

Mile-Long Procession & Civic Honour.

LUCKNOW, July 21.

It was a busy day at Lucknow yesterday. At noon there was a Muslim Nationalists Conference, in the afternoon a public reception in honour of Mr. V. J. Patel and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and later a large public meeting.

Mr. Patel and Pandit Malaviya arrived at 3/30 and were given a cordial reception at the railway station and taken in a mile long procession to the Congress Office, the entire route being decked with flags and festoons.

The brougham in which they were seated and which was drawn by a dozen volunteers was filled with flowers showered from house tops. From the Congress Office they drove to Raja Kalakankar House where they stayed for the night. This morning they were given a civic address by the Lucknow Municipality. Mr. Patel then left for Cawnpore and Pandit Malaviya for Basti.—A. P.

"LATHI CHARGE AT RAJKOT."

—:o:—

Official Contradiction.

With reference to a paragraph under the caption "Lathi Charge at Rajkot published in "The Chronicle" of 12th instant we have received communication from the office of the Western India States Agency, Mount Abu. in which it is stated that the paragraph contained various false statements. The communication proceeds: "Among others it is deliberately stated more than once that on both days when the picketing of the school took place lathi charges were made by the police, and several persons received lathi blows and were injured. This statement is entirely false. None of the police were armed with anything more than canes and on neither day did they use lathis in dispersing the crowd, and, therefore, it follows that no one could have been injured by lathis. . ." The communication in conclusion says that "the consistent policy of the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General throughout the present troubles has been to use as little force as possible."

Mr. Justice S. N. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Juge, Rangoon High Court is appointed permanent judge in succession to Mr. Justice P. N. Chari, deceased.—A. P.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AN UNDER-TRIAL.

Jail-diet And Dungeon Responsible.

DOCTOR'S OPINION.

LAHORE, July 20.

Mr. Bachanpal Bhatia, president of the Naujivan Bharat Sabha Sungla, who was reported to be seriously ill in the Borstal Jail hospital was released on bail late in the evening on the 17th. He is now lying in a serious condition at the residence of his brother, Mr. Dindyal Bhatia, Editor, the "Daily Virabharat."

Interviewed by a Free Press representative, Dr. Syed Delawar Ali Shah, M.B.B.S., physician in attendance, stated that Mr. Bhatiya was suffering from gastrologia with intestinal static and detailed the following symptoms:—

The Doctor expressed his opinion that all this was due to antoin intoxication and from intestinal stress due to natural unavoidable jail diet combined with limitation of movement to a few square feet in a dungeonlike room.

The patient passed a restless night and his condition is generally speaking sufficiently alarming. The Doctor has stopped all visits and has advised perfect rest.—Free Press.

LATHI CHARGE BY MISTAKE

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Policeman's Hasty Step.

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Last night the Police made a lathi charge on a crowd of about 500 to 700 people near Raipur Police Chowky. About 10 persons were more or less injured and all of them have been removed to Hospital where some of them were treated and discharged. It appears that last night some thieves entered a street in Sarangpur and some of the residents came out of their houses and tried to catch them. About two or three made good their escape while one Mahomedan thief was caught red handed by the people. He was being taken to the Police Chowky followed by a large crowd.

When the crowd reached the Police Chowky it is reported that the constable on duty telephoned to headquarters for help seeing a large crowd coming towards the Chowky. Upon this a lorry of constables armed with lathis arrived and made a lathi charge resulting in injury to about ten persons.

It is stated that the higher Police officers did not know anything about this. When the Dy. Superintendent of Police came to know about this he at once came there. The Secretary of the Gujarat Prantik Samity also arrived. The Police officer expressed regret for the occurance and said it was a hasty step on the part of Jamadar, whose conduct he will bring to the notice of higher authorities.—Free Press.

AZAAD BAZAR AT AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

Kumarappa Opens It.

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The "Azaad Bazar" held in connection with the Boycott Week was opened to-day under the auspices of the British Goods Boycott Committee. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar Chairman of the Committee said that the Bazar contained stalls of goods, for the greater part cloth, manufactured in Indian owned and Indian managed factories. Goods manufactured in factories owned and managed by Europeans were not exhibited.

Opening the bazar Prof. Kumarappa said that boycott of foreign goods as such was born of hatred and there was danger of repercussion.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SALT SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

50 Volunteers Arrested.

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Satyagraha in the shape of bring contraband salt from Kathiawar territory to Viramgam, in British territory, is being continued by volunteers about eighty of whom have been arrested.—A. P.

INDIAN POSITION IMPROVES.

—:o:—

Favourable To R. T. Conference.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REVIEW.

LONDON, July 21.

Government of India's weekly appreciation of the situation which deals with events during the week ending July 19 was circulated among members of Parliament to-day. It shows that during the period despite inevitable fluctuations there was no serious retrograde movement and that on the whole the atmosphere improved. In several areas the situation has become easier.

MUCH LAWLESSNESS.

More evidence has been received of the effect of the civil disobedience movement in encouraging lawlessness in directions not connected with the movement. In Bengal, for instance, disturbances involving many villages have caused attacks upon money-lenders by debtors as a result of which a dozen people were murdered and much looting occurred before order was restored.

STUDENTS ACTIVE.

Students have been active in various towns and much interference with the work of educational institutions occurred. All districts of Gujarat have reported an improvement and some local officers consider that the civil disobedience movement is definitely on the decline. District reports from the Punjab are almost unanimous that the situation is definitely more encouraging than at any time since the civil disobedience campaign was developed and they indicate a strong reaction against Congress activities.

MAY GIVE TROUBLE.

On the other hand, there have been signs during the last few days that extremist circles may give a certain amount of trouble. The Central Legislature completed its session during the week. While there was inevitable criticism of the measures that Government had been compelled to take, there was a general recognition of the harm that civil disobedience movement was doing to India in all directions and the desire was freely expressed that the movement should be ended.

MARKED EFFECT CREATED.

The belief is steadily gaining ground that the solving of Indias difficulties is to be sought along lines indicated in the Viceroy recent speech namely attempting to reach agreed conclusion at the Round Table Conference the principle of which was supported by the Legislative Assembly after a full debate without division. The Viceroy's speech has created a marked effect and moderate opinion is expressing itself more strongly in favour of abandonment of unconstitutional methods.—B. O. W.

NEW MEDICAL AID FOR ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Health Insurance Acts To Be Extended.

LONDON July 22.

Rugby.—The British Medical Association, at its annual meeting, approved of the scheme for the establishment of a general medical service for the nation, providing medical service available for every class of population and recommends that medical benefits of the present National Health Insurance Acts be extended, so as to include dependants of all persons insured thereunder. The scheme also provides for comprehensive dental, pathological, pharmaceutical, and ambulance services, establishment of home hospitals where patients could be treated by their own doctors while in hospital and 28 maternity schemes. It is contended that the scheme would be largely self-supporting.—B. O. W.

Elizabeth (New Jersey).—Man who had abandoned motor car on railway line resulting in train smash (cabled earlier) in which one was killed and sixtyeight were injured, has been arrested for manslaughter.—Reuter.

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